St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXXII. ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1884. NO. 283.

SPRAGUE'S RESTAURANT AND DELICATESSEN.

716-718 NORTH BROADWAY.

OPPOSITE Union Market.

OPPOSITE Union Market.

CHARTER OAK PAPERS

AND TINNERS' STOCK OF ALL KINDS.
FOR SALE BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS!

Our New Designs and Colorings for this season now open for inspection.

J. L. ISAACS,
EXCELSIOR BUILDING,
1210 and 1212 Olive Street.

TRADE-MARK.

INLAID HARDWOOD FLOORS.

"Some How."

"Life has a burden for every man's shoulder,
None may escape from its trouble and care;
Miss it in youth and 'twill come when we're older,
And fit as as close as the garment we wear.

"Sorrow comes into our lives uninvited,
Robbing our hearts of their treasures of song;
Lovers grow cold and old friends are slighted,
Yet somehow or other we worry along."

Yes, somehow or other we manage to catch your attention, and now that we've "cornered you," so to speak, we'd like to "fill you up" with the latest "on dits." Are you listening? We'll have a cable road to Forest Park (in a hundred years); likewise a universal Sprinkling bill (in the sweet hereafter); also an "Elevated R. W." (when the robins nest again). The only sure thing now in sight is death and taxes; and I forgot to mention—keep it dark now—the great CLOTHING SALE of Gents' and Youths' Fine Suits now going on at "Famous." By a process practiced only by our enterprising concern (called the sharp cash plan) we have secured $125,000 worth of Elegant Late Style Suits for Men and Boys for $86,500. We might tell you that this was a great "bankrupt stock," but that would be a mistake, for bankrupt stocks are generally a "little off," and these are the freshest, nobbiest goods of the season. The point is that we purchased them about 1-3 under manufacturers' cost, and intend to sell them to you about manufacturers' regular prices. We show to-day bona fide bargains in Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits that no retail house in America can match. Come and see if this is not A SOLID FACT.

FAMOUS
SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.

SIX STORES UNDER ONE ROOF,
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, MILLINERY, SHOES, HATS, CHINA.
ANNEX DEPARTMENTS:
Parasols, Books, Trunks, Satchels, and Hammocks.
Free Base Ball Cap goes free with every boy's hat or cap bought from Famous.

JOHN MAGUIRE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
No. 319 WALNUT ST. BET. 8TH AND 9TH.

LOOK-OUT FOR

THE KING'S MEN.

A New Serial

—BY—

ROBERT GRANT,
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY,
J. S. of DALE,
JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT,

Which will commence in

SUNDAY'S REPUBLICAN,

JUNE 1.

Newsdealers send in your Orders.

GREAT BARGAINS

YET IN

SHOES

You will Miss It if You don't go to the

Mound City Shoe Store

SALE.

YOU CAN

SAVE 60 PER CENT

AT LEAST.

JUST THINK OF IT!

SHOES

411 NORTH FOURTH ST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS.

IT is at this season, when the blood and perspiration are loaded with impurities, that Distressing Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ring Worm, Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Abscesses, and Discharging wounds and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

IT IS A FACT.

Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp and Blood Humors, whether Scrofulous, Inherited or Contagious, may NOW be permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally, in one-half the time and at one-half the expense of any other season.

GREATEST ON EARTH.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in the country. My mother had it twenty years, and, in fact, died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. J. W. ADAMS, Newark, Ohio.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES. CHAS. A. WILLIAMS, Providence, R. I.

CURE IN EVERY CASE.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say that they have effected a cure in every instance where other remedies have failed. H. W. BROCKWAY, M. D. Franklin Falls, N. H.

Sold by all druggists. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1 00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Black-heads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes and Infantile Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP, a real Beautifier.

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Go See the

Elevator Refrigerator.

Has more Improvements than any other.

G. KOONS Refrigerator Co.,

1732 Franklin Avenue.

LATEST EDITION.

THE GRANT LETTERS.

What Mr. John D. Fish Has to Say About Them.

Points That He Wishes Especially to be Understood—According to Fish's Story the Grants Were as Unscrupulous as Partner Ward—How Eno Became a Bank President—Gen. Grant's Philadelphia Residence.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A correspondent of the POST-DISPATCH called upon Mr. John D. Fish last evening and asked him, if in view of the public comment that had been made upon the Grant letters, he desired to say anything. Mr. Fish is a man of most venerable appearance. His scanty white locks surmount a broad and high forehead, and keen and piercing eyes. Whatever may be said against him, it is difficult to be in his company many moments without being impressed with his entire truthfulness and innocence of all frauds. That the directors of the Marine Bank should still have perfect confidence in him is not surprising, and perhaps in the end he will be shown to have been simply a man who trusted too much to the assertions of a person with such a brilliant National reputation as Gen. Grant. In reply to the question Mr. Fish said:

"Simply this: I am much averse to public statements of any kind and have from the first scrupulously refrained from being interviewed, but I wish you would say this and make it just as emphatic as you choose. I want to be understood that I considered that letter signed by Gen. Grant as being substantially al reply to my letter, and not a disconnected and separate matter. It is really and truly an answer to my inquiry. I also wish it understood that I have always had the greatest respect for Gen. Grant, both before and since I have been associated with him in business. On making his acquaintance I was pleased with him as a man, and when he asked to come in and join in the business

I READILY ASSENTED TO IT.

I have no disposition to injure him or to throw obloquy on him, for my own benefit, in any way. He came into the firm of Grant & Ward, and we did very well. Then after that he wanted his son Jesse to come in, and his part was put in in the General's name. Each partner this put in $100,000, the General having first put in $50,000, or, rather, I suppose he did. I never saw the check, but Ward told me so, and I have no reason to doubt it."

"Mr. Ward told you so?"

"Yes, certainly."

"And Gen. Grant believed in the Government contracts?"

"Yes. If I disbelieved that I should think he had been in the humbug business from the beginning."

"Did you ever look at the books?"

"No, I never did."

"Are you a book-keeper?"

"No."

"You do not understand book-keeping in any way?"

"No."

"But, as a matter of fact, you simply had this statement made by Ward and never examined the books?"

"Never. I had all confidence in him and in his statements."

"You had implicit faith in Ward and Gen. Grant?"

"Yes; entirely so."

"And you thought that Gen. Grant had a full and complete knowledge of the business?"

"Yes. He was always there when I called."

"Did you inquire and know from those monthly statements how much money Gen. Grant drew out of the concern?"

"He had the same share that I had, but Ward told me that he ordinarily left his share in; allowed it to accumulate."

"Did you believe that?"

"Did I believe it? I did not know."

"Did you believe that Jesse Grant left his share in too: his profits?"

"They told me so. Jesse was not known in the firm,

BUT BUCK GRANT WAS."

"Did not Buck, or Ulysses Grant, jr., draw out a large amount as profits?"

"He told me that he allowed his profits to remain."

"And you did not know anything to the contrary?"

"No, the Grants told me that they had a large surplus there. I knew nothing about the books. I have spoken to Gen. Grant about the business and he told me he had looked at the statements and that they were doing a good business."

"What kind of business?"

"Stock and bonds. But the principal business was then in contracts."

"Did Gen. Grant speak to you about these contracts?"

"No, he never did; and I will tell you why. Ward said that Gen. Grant was still a candidate for the Presidency, and that it would not do for him to be mixed up in any such business as this, 'and,' said he, 'while he does know all about it, he desires it to be understood that he knows nothing, and that all the details are left to me.'"

"Ward told you this?"

"Yes, that was what he used to say—that it would be damaging to Gen. Grant if it was otherwise."

"Did Ward tell you that Chester A. Arthur was in it?"

"Yes. He told me that Arthur had one contract and had assigned it to him."

"What kind of a contract was it?"

"He did not say what it was, only that Arthur had a share in it."

"It was Arthur's contract?"

"Yes, and he sold it to Ward?"

"Arthur took the contract himself originally?"

"Yes, and he was to get the benefit of it. He just turned it over to Ward. It was really Arthur's perquisites. Do you remember what kind of a contract it was?"

"No; it was

SUPPLIES OF SOME KIND

to the Government, something big that was needed immediately, and he also told me he had one from Roscoe Conkling and one from Phil. Sheridan. He said that Phil. Sheridan got the contract but did not have the money to carry it out and he wanted Ward to take it."

"What did Ward do with all this money?"

"I cannot tell. I have reason to suppose this man Warner got a larger part of it. I don't know Warner; never saw him. I understand now that he is quite a young man, but I had then an impression that he was a man of middle age, and I understand that Warner was furnishing the firm with money."

"Did your four partners never get together and discuss business matters; partnership interests?"

"Never."

"Never had a single meeting?"

"No."

"And this thing lasted about four years?"

"No; not as long as that; about three years."

"When you originally went in did you know anything about the falsity of these contracts; and would you have gone in if you had not thought that Gen. Grant was at the head of affairs?"

"I was in before Gen. Grant, but the contract business never came in before 1882."

"Gen. Grant had to go in first and then the contract business began?"

"Yes. Ward said that it was through good feelings for Grant that the firm was able to secure these contracts. He said that if Garfield had remained in office we should not have got them."

"That is, if Arthur had not succeeded Garfield you could not have secured these contracts?"

"Yes. It was the different color of the administration that was in our favor."

"This was what Ward said?"

"Yes."

"And what gave you more confidence was that

GEN. GRANT WAS THERE

and knew all about it?"

"I suppose he knew all about it; and then sometimes I saw Senator Chaffee there, and sometimes Mr. Elkins."

"Steve Elkins?"

"Yes."

"Any other politicians?"

"No; not that I remember. Ward introduced me to Senator Chaffee, Buck Grant's father-in-law, and said, 'we get a great deal of business through Senator Chaffee and Elkins', that they were in it, and that it was through their influence and their friendship for Gen. Grant that this business was put in our way.'"

"Did any other people come there?"

"I have had communication with Gen. Grant about the success of the business and he said it was perfectly wonderful how nicely they got on. He said that Ward was a man of wonderful capabilities. I think he used the term that his success was phenomenal."

"Phenomenal is a good term."

"I think that is the term he used."

"And that filled you with confidence?"

"It confirmed me in the good opinion I had of the business."

"When did you first begin to suspect?"

"Never until the cyclone broke out. Never until it was too late."

"How soon before the collapse?"

"The very day."

"You had perfect confidence before that?"

"Yes; as to that business."

"Did not you have some misgivings about this young man?"

"I did not like his way of doing business altogether. He seemed to be too much crowding in his requirements for money, and I did not understand it, but it was a little different toward the last. Up to a month before the failure they had a large balance with us; several hundred thousand dollars."

"Haven't you stated that you had indorsed their notes for about $1,000,000?"

"Yes."

"That showed that they needed money?"

"Yes, for the purchasing of those contracts."

"Did you ever see one of those?"

"No."

"And never asked to see one?"

"I spoke about it once and Ward said it all had to be

DONE VERY CONFIDENTIALLY."

"And he always told you that Gen. Grant knew all about them?"

"He said that Gen. Grant knew about the business, but that if he was called upon to state what he knew specifically it was so arranged that he should say he did not know."

"When did you receive that letter in which he says he had looked into it and that everything was square?"

"Well, he did not exactly say that. The letters will show for themselves; they are correctly copied as published this morning."

"When you got that letter what impression did it make upon you?"

"It entirely confirmed me that Gen. Grant knew what was referred to; that his interest and position as a politician might hurt the firm business."

"And ex-President I suppose?"

"Yes; I understood it as it reads."

"Didn't you ascertain how much they drew out?"

"Ward told me that they left their money there. He would figure up their monthly statements, and their profits were credited to them. Ward never told me that they drew their money out. He said that the Grants were a little careless about money matters, and that sometimes they would call for money to a considerable extent, but he told me that the profits were credited up to them, while I would say, 'Give me a check.'"

"You always took a check monthly?"

"Yes; but sometimes I gave it back, for we had some bad investments. We would made some kind of a mining contract, for instance, that turned out badly, and I would say, of course, 'keep your capital clear and clean,' and I would give the check back and he would deduct. We had

A COAL CONTRACT,

for instance, that cost $150,000, and that turned out to be worthless, and so from time to time there were deductions from my dividends. In this case $37,500 was deducted from my part for that bad investment."

"The contract was by the firm?"

"Yes."

"Were all your transactions with Ward firm transactions?"

"Almost all of them. We had a few individual operations. This coal contract was a firm one. The man that had the mine was a great admirer of Gen. Grant. That was one of the bad contracts we made —one of the mistakes."

"And you don't know how much money the Grants drew out?"

"I do not."

"You have not the slightest idea?"

"I suppose that they had a large balance there."

"Isn't it probable that the young Grants drew out enough to carry on their households?"

"Yes. Ulysses S. Grant, jr., married a daughter of Senator Chaffee, and he was supposed to be wealthy. She was the only child, and I understand that he gave her $400,000 as a marriage portion."

"Did young Grant ever come to you about business matters?"

"No; Ward was the active business man."

"It seems to me that when there were four partners one man should not have been allowed to take all of the responsibility."

"Buck Grant did not pay much attention to business; Gen. Grant paid the most attention to it."

"It is a most extraordinary thing that four partners did not discuss business matters together."

"Well, that was the way of it. I had implicit confidence in them. What I am not prepared to say particularly is this: In July, 1881, when this contract business began to swell up a little I wrote

A LETTER TO GEN. GRANT,

a copy of which you have seen—almost a verbatim copy—and you will see exactly what I inquired about. This is what I mean—reading from the published letter—"These notes, as I understand it, are given for no other purpose than to raise money for the payment of grain, etc., purchased to fill the Government contracts. Under the circumstances, my dear General, you will see that it is of most vital importance to me, particularly, that the credit of the firm always be untarnished and unimpaired.' Then the second letter of Gen. Grant says:

"'MY DEAR MR. FISH: In relation to the matter of discounts kindly made by you for the account of Grant & Ward I would say that I think the investments are safe, and I am willing that Mr. Ward should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence may bring.' Now, does not that refer exactly to the contract business, and that was what I wrote about. The letter I take Gen. Grant's first letter, which he wrote in his own handwriting from beginning to end. It is as follows:

"'MY DEAR MR. FISH—On my arrival in the city this a. m. I find your letter of yesterday, with a letter from Thomas L. James, president of Lincoln National Bank, and a copy of your reply to the latter. Your understanding in regard to our liabilities in the firm of Grant & Ward are the same as mine. If you desire it, I am entirely willing that the advertisement of the firm shall be changed, so as to express this. Not having been in the city for more than a week, I have a large accumulated mail to look over and some business appointments to meet, so that I may not be able to get down to see you to-day, but if I can I will go before 8 o'clock.

"Very truly yours,

"'U. S. GRANT.'

"Now I inferred from that that he

WANTED TO COME DOWN

and talk with me about the questions I had raised in my letter, and, as he had found it inconvenient to come down, considered the letter I got after that an answer to it."

"What was the specific meaning of this remark that he was willing that the advertisement should be changed?"

"That was whether we should be special or general partners. At first we were special partners, and then we became general partners."

"Were there any other letters or inquiries like that of Mr. James that you received?"

"Yes, several inquiries, as I have said in my letter."

"By whom?"

"By people who were doing business with Grant & Ward; or perhaps the commercial agency inquired. Mr. T. L. James, the President of the Lincoln Bank, made a special inquiry and I inclosed his letters to Gen. Grant."

"Were there any other people inquiring about these contracts, and did it not raise a suspicion in your mind?"

"No."

"Nobody ever came to ask about them?"

"No. I asked for my own information."

"There was a lingering suspicion in your mind?"

"No, but I wanted to know. I wanted to talk with Grant because we were older than the other partners."

"I thought that you knew about how much the Grants had drawn out of the firm?"

"No, I don't, that information you can't have from me."

The House that Grant Owned.

From the New York Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—"This is the house that Grant owns," is a remark that the pedestrian or car occupant has heard almost daily for the past fifteen years while passing down Chestnut street near Twentieth, and the stranger to whom the information was proudly given would innocently ask, "Does Grant live there now?"

In passing that spot now I frequently hear some one of our well-known citizens say to the friend beside him, "That is the house Grant mortgaged to Vanderbilt."

The Philadelphia house was given to Gen. Grant by Adolph E. Borie, J. Gillingham Fell, James H. Orme, all dead now. George H. Boker, George H. Stuart, and others. As I look at its gloomy brown-stone window and door facings and solemn brick front I think how considerate was the wisdom that located Grant's intended residence just midway between the residence of George W. Childs, A. M., and Adolph E. Borie.

When that house was presented to "the General," as they all endearingly called him, so sure were the donors that the General would occupy it that everything that the hands of women could make was contributed by the wives and daughters of the subscribers to the fund. Each pillow sham, each piece of bed linen, each chair or sofa cover, and even the kitchen crash bore the illuminated initials, worked in high-colored silks of the fair maker. The women of our most fashionable society had a right royal picnic in the General's house during the fortnight they spent in making window laces, carpets, shams, etc. For that house to pass out of "the General's" hands, with its rich furniture and costly coverings and bright monograms, is indeed a greater weight of woe than the Fells and Freemans and Bories and Bokers and Whartons and Cadwaladers and Welshes are accustomed to bear.

We all believe it never would have happened had "the General" moved into his Chestnut street house and prudently consorted with the good George Washington Childs, A. M., the devout Stuart, the classic Boker, or the circumspect Cadwalader.

How Eno Was Made a Bank President.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, a director in the Second National Bank and one of the committee appointed by the directors to investigate the alleged defalcation of John C. Eno, gave to a reporter at his home on Brighton Heights, Staten Island, last evening, the following statement and facts in reply to questions concerning the affairs of the bank:

"John C. Eno was made President of the Second National Bank about three years ago, upon the request of his father, Amos R. Eno, who is now the largest stockholder in the bank and the owner of the building where the bank is located. The elder Mr. Eno assured the directors that if his son was made president he would guarantee the son and gave a bond for him to the extent of the entire capital of the bank. Mr. Amos R. Eno being a gentleman of high character, great wealth and business experience, and having been always attentive at the bank and active in supervising its affairs, the directors relied largely upon him, otherwise they would never have thought of making the younger Eno president or giving him $10,000 a year salary. Mr. Amos R. Eno has stated that he did not know of the defalcation until Sunday, the 11th inst., when he telegraphed to Wm. Walter Phelps, one of the directors, who was then in Washington, but the other directors knew nothing about it until after banking hours on the Tuesday following, the 13th inst. That evening the directors met, the meeting being called by Mr. Amos R. Eno and William Walter Phelps, when the directors arranged by the payments made public since then to amply secure the depositors and all other creditors of the bank. The directors having fulfilled their first duty, which was to protect the depositors, at a subsequent meeting appointed James A. Trowbridge and myself a committee to investigate the frauds, authorizing us to employ counsel and take such other means as we might deem best."

CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. O'NEILL.

That Gentleman's Views on the Tariff Duties of Congress and the Presidency.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Congressman John J. O'Neill, who represents the Missouri district in Congress, has been in the city for a few days stopping at the St. James Hotel. He returned to Washington last evening. In conversation with a correspondent of the POST-DISPATCH he said: "I voted to take up the Morrison bill and against striking out the enacting clause, but I was opposed to parts of it. I do not believe in horizontal reduction. I have a bill in the Committee to place a few articles, mainly on food, on the free list. I believe this to be a more practical modern proceeding than any sweeping change. Articles such as sugar, for instance, should be put on the free list. The theory of protection has not extended that industry. It still remains under the control of a few men, who are benefited by the tariff, while the great body of consumers would be benefited by its being made free. A man who has raised a family of children, by the time the latter have reached maturity, has paid a sufficient bounty, by way of this duty on sugar, to the State of Louisiana to have bought a house and lot for each of his children. My bill will reduce the tariff receipts $60,000,000 annually, which was as much as was claimed for any of the other bills. I was talking to Mr. Morrison about it the other day, and he said he was afraid the committee would not report it to the session for fear of reopening the whole discussion of free trade.

THE CHARACTER OF THE HOUSE MEMBERS.

"What is the character of the present House?"

"As composed of as fine a body of sober, industrious and intelligent members as ever sat in the halls of Congress. Yet the session is nearly over, and they have accomplished very little of anything. The fault lies in the fact that the present rules allow too much time for debating. A few-minute rule should be adopted and strictly adhered to, and more business would be done. Another relief would be the establishment of some competent tribunal to pass upon the claims against the Government which Congress must now examine. Most of these claims are honest, but remain unpaid from year to year because the bills relating to them are never reached. In 1877 the Interior Department reported favorably on plaints for $8,000 damages for Indian depredations, and the bills for the payment of this sum have not yet been reached. Above all the Congressional Record and the gratuitous printing, as a distribution of Congressmen's speeches by the Government printing house, should be done away with. That will lessen the temptation of members to deliver orations on every question that comes up."

"Who is Missouri's first choice for President?"

"Tilden as the Democratic candidate and Arthur as the Republican candidate. If Tilden will only consent to run, the Missouri delegation will vote unanimously for him at the convention; otherwise there is a strong sentiment in favor of a ticket composed of Bayard for President and Morrison for Vice-President. The favorite Republican ticket is Arthur and Lincoln."

AS THE SHOULD.

The Action of the Minority Democratic States if Tilden Refuses to Run.

OMAHA, May 28.—The attention of Dr. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, is being called to certain statements relating to the recent Nebraska Democratic State Convention, in which it is said the delegation to the National Convention is in favor of radical tariff declarations, because J. Sterling Morton was elected a delegate and for other reasons. He says it is a mistake. Mr. Morton was elected in spite of his radical views and policy, and not on account of them. The sentiment of the State Convention was overwhelming for conservative action at Chicago. He believes the delegation chosen to represent the State will act in accordance with the views expressed. A delegate at large from the leading city of the State, in a speech before the State Convention, wherein, after favoring the nomination of Mr. Tilden for President, Mr. Boyd, said: "Should he refuse, then I believe it to be the duty of the delegates to the National Convention from the minority States, as far as consistent, to consult the wishes and defer to the judgment of the representatives from New York, New Jersey and other States whose electoral votes are to decide the presidential contest.

TWO MEN WITH WINCHESTERS.

A Stage Coach Robbery near Helena, Montana—The Booty.

HELENA, MON., May 28.—Two masked men, mounted and armed with Winchester rifles, robbed the Benton coach yesterday twenty-five miles from Helena. They rifled the mail-bags and robbed the passengers. The treasure box was also sacked, but contained nothing of value. The spot where the robbery took place was in a canyon at the gate of the mountains. The robbers rode suddenly out of the timber at the side of the road, and with leveled guns compelled the driver to stop. Passengers C. W. Cooper, C. E. Dudley and F. T. Bradley were ordered out of the coach and placed in line. Cooper lost $75 and a silver watch; Dudley $140, and Bradley a small amount of money and jewelry. It is not known what valuables were in the mail. The Sheriff and two others are now in pursuit of the highwaymen.

TRACKED TO ST. JOSEPH.

Horses Stolen at Topeka, Kan., Overtaken and the Thieves Arrested.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 28.—Friday night two horses belonging to Glenn, Bolander & Skinner Bros., Topeka, were stolen. The horses were brought to St. Joseph and sold. The thieves were tracked here and arrested this morning. Bolander claimed the horses.

Maryland Episcopal Diocese.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The one hundred and first convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland opened this morning. Bishop Coxe preached a sermon and administered communion. The convention organizes this afternoon.

Will Take Reading Scrip.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—President Keim of the Reading states that the small amount of wages scrip issued to-day will be willingly received by the employes.

DIVORCED BY DEATH.

Shocking Culmination of a Brutal Husband's Vicious Course.

Domestic Tragedy in a Franklin Avenue Tenement—Leopold Suess Shoots His Wife and Himself—The Last Act of a Pool Playing Peddler.

Leopold Suess, otherwise known as E. A. Harden, a fruit and cake peddler, made a successful application for divorce last night at the high court of death. He made the dissolution lasting by killing his wife, and then killing himself. The house where the tragedy was enacted is numbered 410 Franklin avenue, and the bloody chamber occupied by the murderer and his innocent victim was situated in the rear part of the house and was approached by a shaky stairway leading to a porch, to which the back rooms opened. The house is a tenement and occupied by several families. Suess and his wife had been married about 17 years and had eight children, only two of whom are living, Frances, aged 15, and Emma aged 6. Suess was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt and was about 47 years of age, while his wife, Minnie, was 35 years of age. The couple lived unhappily together almost from the beginning of their married life, from no fault of the woman, who, according to all accounts, was a faithful, hard working wife, but because of the vicious and brutal nature of the husband, whose evil traits were intensified and increased by habits of

DRINK AND GAMBLING.

Mrs. Suess, whose maiden name was Lampke, and whose father is a druggist in Chicago, was possessed of some means at the time of her marriage, which was soon squandered by her worthless husband. She afterward received a considerable sum of money from a relative in England, the greater part of which was stolen by Suess and wasted in riotous living. The family has lived in St. Louis since 1881. Suess changed his name on coming to this country and has been known as Harden here. For several years past matters have been going from bad to worse. The husband drank and gambled all the money he could squeeze out of his wife, and when he could not raise a cent he would take a basket and peddle apples and cakes on the streets. He frequently abused, cursed and beat his wife because she could not give him more money to gratify his vicious tastes and asserted that she had money concealed. He would leave his wife sometimes and remain away for weeks, returning only to wreak his vengeance for his own ill luck on the helpless woman. She bore this treatment in patient silence until it became unbearable. About three months ago Suess left his family and went to boarding at 1019 North Sixth street. Mrs. Suess, who was in ill health, with a view to compelling him to aid in the support of the family had him

ARRESTED FOR WIFE ABANDONMENT.

He gave bond to appear in court and was so enraged that he assaulted her, for which he was fined in the police court. She then filed suit for divorce. The abandonment case was postponed several times, and was set for adjudication before Judge Noonan to-day. Suess himself postponed it indefinitely, and the brutal defendant and the prosecuting witness lie side by side with sealed lips on the marble slab at the Morgue. Last night Mrs. Suess was visiting Mrs. Dora Goltz, whose room is separated from her own by a thin partition, when she was told that Suess was in the neighborhood. Mrs. Goltz warned her because he had threatened to kill her, and had attempted it last week with a hatchet. About 10 o'clock, Mrs. Suess went home, ostensibly to get a spoon for Mrs. Goltz, but did not return. Shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Goltz heard Suess going up the stairway that led to his wife's rooms. Then they heard the door open and shut with a bang. A torrent of abuse and curses were the only greetings the husband had for his wife, which was followed by five pistol shots in quick succession, and a scream of terror and pain that made the blood curdle in the hearts of the hearers. Realizing at once

THE HORROR THAT HAD BEEN ENACTED,

Goltz rushed out and shouted "Murder." In a few minutes the place was thronged with excited neighbors and Officer St. John and Private Watchman Hanshra were on the spot. The officers found the door locked, and forcing the door open the culminating scenes of the domestic tragedy was before them. Suess lay in a pool of his own blood, which flowed from a wound over his right ear, on the far side of the room. At first the victim was not seen, but she was found behind the door sitting on the end of a sofa, with open, staring eyes and distorted, horror-struck countenance, gasping for breath. She died in a few minutes. Suess must have died instantly. Emma, the little girl was standing in the middle of the room weeping bitterly. She had been sleeping in an adjoining room and was awakened by the shots and screams. The girl was sent to a neighbor's to be taken care of and the bodies of the husband and wife were transferred to the Morgue. The revolver was found near Suess' hand; it was a 38-caliber, double action, five-shooter and all of the chambers were empty.

Frances, the elder daughter, was at work at Kirkwood, Both she and her mother had been employed at McDonald's restaurant on Franklin avenue, near Fifth, where Mrs. Suess was employed as cook. The dead woman has a brother in the liquor business at Leavenworth.

When the case of Adolph Suess, charged with abandoning his wife Minnie, was called in the Court of Criminal Correction, this morning, the Deputy Sheriff announced that the defendant had killed the prosecutrix and then shot himself last night, and that both bodies lay in the Morgue. On hearing this statement the Prosecuting Attorney entered a nolle pros. or abatement, on account of the defendant's death.

Suess, whose real name was Harten, was from Westphalia, where his conduct before his departure necessitated changing his name. He was well known about the offices in the central portion of the city and the public buildings, every day he made the rounds with his basket. Poking his head, which was covered with a flat stiff hat and not much improved with with a straight yellow beard, into a door he uttered in a monotonous tone "Apples?" and immediately departed. When a young man he studied medicine but was forced to give it up and has since been known as a crank. In 1862 he wrote and had printed a book in German treating of Baunscheitsiaus and Lehren der Zukunft, appertaining to cures by quackery and the future. He proposed having another volume this year, but was overtaken by legal troubles which drove him to suicide.

AMONG THE CHINESE.

Some of Their Peculiarities as Narrated by a Traveling American.

Mr. John Snedecor, a New Yorker, who has been making a tour of the world and who has spent the last eight months in China, arrived at the Southern yesterday on his way home. Mr. Snedecor came by way of the Southern Pacific, and in speaking of his journey said it was the dustiest, hottest, most unpleasant one he has ever made. He gives graphic and interesting pictures of life as he saw it in the celestial land among the Chinese. He was struck with their wonderful quickness, intelligence and skill in all of the arts. The foreign colony, he says, lives in the best of style, and in everything that make up culture and refined society are fully up to the standard. In the formalities of society they are even more punctilious than the home people, and one peculiarity he mentions is that when one is invited out to dinner, a necessary accompaniment is a private servant. The Chinese themselves, he declares, are without palates, and know nothing about the art of living, but in all their affairs are imitating, and even bettering the instructions of European and American civilizations. The people are exceedingly immoral, and indulge to excess in opium and intoxicants. Even many of the foreigners are addicted to the opium habit. A strange feature of the theatres is the fact that serial plays are performed, sometimes requiring a whole week to finish one play, after the style of a continued story in a magazine, the same people attending night after night until the close of the play. He says the Chinese are extremely anxious for the privileges of unrestricted emigration to this country in order to be rid of their surplus population. Mr. Snedecor has an extensive acquaintance in this city and will remain here for some time.

SHOT THE TOP OF HIS HEAD OFF.

The Way Two Farmers Greeted Each Other in a Kentucky Highway.

RICHMOND, KY., May 28.—John G. Garrett was shot and instantly killed by John Turner in the southern portion of this county yesterday. The men met on the road, Garrett saluted Turner pleasantly, when the latter, who carried a gun on his shoulder, after cursing Garrett, shot the whole top of his head off. An old feud was the cause of the difficulty.

Death of a Mississippi River Pilot.

CAIRO, ILL., May 28.—Henry Hurt, a prominent pilot on the Mississippi River, died at the hospital here last night.

THE FIRST TEST.

Will be on the Admission of the Mahone Delegation.

The Blaine Forces Marshaling—Who Will Make the Nominating Speeches—Gathering of the Republican Clans for the Convention.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The situation in convention matters has changed very little since yesterday. There are a number of arrivals, but only from the States which are not the subject of doubt or controversy. Mr. A. Barto of Minnesota is here, and, judging from his expression, the delegation from that State has not only a vote of eight for Blaine to six for Edmunds, but will, probably, by the day the convention opens, present a solid vote for the Maine man. Mr. Joseph D. Weeks is here from Pittsburg and will make a contest for the seat of the delegate from the Second Pennsylvania District. He is an able man, and, judging from his statement of the grounds of contest, it is a case where

THE BLAINE MEN BOLTED

from an Arthur convention because they thought they were being unfairly treated and organized a convention of their own. It is, in short, one of these cases which are so nicely balanced that they are sure of being decided by the National Convention according to the presidential preferences of the contestants and contestees, rather than according to the strict rules of justice. Michigan is represented as yet only by Internal Revenue Collector Stone of Detroit, on whom the Arthur men rely for valuable service in converting the Blaine delegates of that State to Arthur views. The Blaine men, however, declare that such an attempt will be futile, as Michigan is theirs, and they have just as smart men on guard against its being stolen as those who propose to steal it.

THE LOGAN MOVEMENT

continues to be the subject of much solicitude. A Blaine man to-day declared that the men at the head of the Logan forces are not for Arthur but for Blaine, if they have to take either side, and backed this up by the statement that both Long Jones and Dan Sheppard owe their Federal positions more to Blaine than they do to Arthur. As a matter of fact nobody seems to have any definite information on the point of these men's preferences and

THE UNCERTAINTY

is best illustrated by the attitude of the Tribune, which is for Blaine, and the Inter-Ocean and News, which are Arthur organs. Neither of them seems to know whether 'tis better to attack or court the Logan movement and consequently both are letting it alone. Certain it is that if the Logan movement is a Blaine movement in disguise, there is no need for the disguise at all, as Illinois, which is the volume of the movement, would be solid for Blaine without it. If, however, it is

AN ARTHUR MOVEMENT IN DISGUISE,

it can be very efficacious in depriving Blaine of a large number of votes, even though those votes cannot be swung to Arthur. For this reason the latter theory finds most favor. There is a rumor that negotiations are in progress through Powell Clayton, who has been here for several days, by which some of the Southern delegates are to be converted to the Logan cause. This, however, is pooh-poohed by the Arthur men, who point with great confidence to the fact that a large majority of the Southern delegates are Federal office-holders, whose positions come to them from Arthur, and consequently they will not be liable to run off after false gods. The answer to this, in turn, is that they will soon be convinced that

ARTHUR CANNOT GET THE NOMINATION,

and by joining the Logan forces they can insure an extension of their tenure of office for the reason that if he is nominated he will be in a position to repay them, while if not nominated he will hold a balance of power which will enable him to protect them. The arrival of delegates has the effect of toning down the Logan boom considerably, notwithstanding the efforts to keep it up to concert pitch by meetings of local Logan clubs. No other headquarters than Logan's have yet been established, but the Blaine men are expected to open out with a blare of trumpets to-morrow. As to

NOMINATING SPEECHES,

no information concerning them is yet obtainable, although Mr. Allerton thinks that Geo. W. Curtis will place Edmunds in nomination. If this be true the event will be an exceedingly cold one. The immense pressure for newspaper space has induced the Committee of Arrangements to make an allowance for 300 press chairs in addition to the 300 press tables previously allotted. Only one notable change has been made in the convention hall, and that was made by the directors of the Exposition Building. These gentlemen, with modesty characteristic of Chicago, made an application for five hundred and fifty tickets for themselves and their friends and their families. It was refused, so they set carpenters to work to constructing a gallery high up and outside the walls of the hall, so that when a piece of the wall was taken out they would have a full view of the hall. This gallery is in the nature of an excrescence, and is altogether beyond the jurisdiction of the convention, which could do nothing more than to have a canvas stretched to hide the view of its occupants, who will number about a hundred. If that is done, the directors propose to construct a large balloon and anchor it so as to give them a view through a hole in the roof. Chicago has as much perseverance as push.

HON. STEPHEN B. ELKINS

of Pennsylvania, who is to head the Blaine forces here, has just arrived, and inspired his followers with confidence. It is now evident that the first big fight will be on the admission of the Mahone delegation, which is all for Arthur, the contestants being all for Blaine. Already the canvassing of that issue has begun, as it is recognized that, as between Arthur and Blaine, this will secure a better test of relative strength than even a ballot for candidates. Definite information has just been received that Martin I. Townsend of New York will make the nominating speech for Arthur and that the Ohio speech for Blaine will be made by Judge W. H. West, the blind orator of Bellefontaine. The New York delegation will reach here by special train Saturday night, the New England delegations by a special train from Boston on Sunday morning, and the Pacific Slope delegations by special train on Saturday.

FOR BLACKS AND WHITES.

An Important Conclusion Arrived at in the Methodist General Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 28.—Bishop Fowler presided at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Conference refused to suspend the rules to reconsider the report of the Committee on Lay Representation. The report of the Committee on Temporal Economy then came up. The recommendation that not less than two nor more than thirteen stewards be in each circuit was adopted and a change ordered in the Discipline to conform with this action. The present number is nine. The Committee on the State of the Church called up its report for final action. Gov. Pattison, chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Marriage and Divorce. It recommends that no divorces be granted except on grounds justified by the Scriptures, and also that a commission be appointed to confer with the Governors of all the States to endeavor to secure the enactment of uniform laws on this subject. The first section was amended, making it the sense of the Conference that divorces should not be granted but for adultery, and any one divorced for such reason, if he be a guilty party, cannot be married again by any minister of this church. On this question several delegates desired to exercise the privilege of calling the yeas and nays, and they made this demand. No notice being taken of them they created confusion, but the Bishop declined to acknowledge their right. The report as amended was adopted. A portion of the report of this committee, which was expected to cause considerable debate, was that referring to the "color line," as it is called. It came up in two ways. The committee presented a report declaring it the policy of the church that no member of any society within the church shall be excluded from public worship in any and every edifice of the denomination, and no student shall be excluded from any school of the church on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The minority report stated that in view of the action already had on the question further action was uncalled for. The minority report was voted down. Mr. Pattison made a warm defense of his report and was frequently interrupted by applause. A layman called for a vote by the elders, but was not sustained. A clergyman did the same with the same result. A motion to postpone was also lost. Finally the main report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

IN BAD SHAPE.

The Affairs of the Penn Bank—Financial Matters Elsewhere.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 28.—In an extremely muddled condition are the Penn Bank affairs. Owing to the absence of President Riddle, the only person who holds a key to the secrets of the bank, and the reticence of the directors and others concerned, no definite conclusion can be reached. But it is now taken for granted that the depositors will be fortunate if they get 5 per cent. of amounts intrusted. This much is definitely known. The concern is completely gutted, the assets diminishing rapidly and the liabilities swelling even more rapidly. Those who had the call on the resources drew with an unsparing hand and there is little left to tell the tale. The books shed very little light on the identity of those who despoiled the institution, as the accounts are in fictitious names. A capitalist like Wm. H. Vanderbilt was made to masquerade on the ledgers for those getting aid in some unknown way of the depositors' money. The shortage grows hourly, as the intricacies of the book accounts are unraveled, and from better than $350,000 overdrawn, it has grown to $1,000,000 to-day, and the end is not yet. So clean a sweep has rarely been made in Pittsburg. The liabilities, it is believed, will reach over $2,000,000. It is said the bank methods date back three years, to the time of the Cherry Grove oil excitement, and since then the bank

HAS BEEN LOSING STEADILY.

Prominent business men who are acquainted with the affairs of the bank say if it had closed its doors March 1, there is doubt if the depositors would have realized per cent. Last night after business hours, W. N. Riddle, by attorney, filed confession of judgment in favor of the directors of the bank for $99,750. The judgment was entered and an attachment issued and put into the hands of the sheriff with instructions to levy upon a long list of persons, corporations and institutions as garnishees.

THE PENN BANK CHARTER

was purchased from a defunct institution and was very liberal. It provided that no stockholder or officer shall be assessed or liable, for and purpose whatever, for any greater sum than the face of the stock held by such stockholder or officer.

The Hawley & Co. Assignment.

BOSTON, May 28.—The statement of the assignees of Hawley & Co. shows their indebtedness to be $334,000; assets, $32,000.

THREE DIVORCES.

Two Wives and One Husband Set Free By the Courts.

Judge Lubke granted two decrees of divorce today, one to Jennie Haggerty, who was married to James Haggerty on Christmas day, 1872, and the other to Augusta Stone, who became a bride just seven years later. Mrs. Haggerty says that during the Centennial Exposition in 1876 James packed up his duds, took a gravel train for the City of Brotherly Love and has not been seen by her since. She was liberated and given the custody of their little girl Maud.

Mrs. Stone, who lived for awhile with her husband Sam in Schuyler County, Illinois, says he was continually drunk, did not pay house rent or support the family, and compelled her to gather driftwood from the shores of the Mississippi. She left him in 1883 and now has permission to roam again as her fancy dictates.

Anna Kettener ran away from her husband, John, about two years ago without giving him the slightest reason for her strange conduct, and as she has not shown up since Judge Adams thinks that he is perfectly justified in granting John permission to seek another spouse. An order to that effect was entered on his docket to-day.

TWO RECEIVERS.

The End of the Wabash Troubles at Last at Hand.

At the end of all the rumors which have been afloat about the Wabash Railroad, the fact at last develops that a receiver is to be appointed immediately. From a gentleman who is thoroughly well informed upon this matter the POST-DISPATCH learns that Mr. Thos. S. Tutt of Lyons and Mr. Solon Humphreys of New York are to assume a joint receivership of the whole road in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa.

Mr. Thomas E. Tutt was called upon at the Third National Bank, whereof he is president, but he declined to say anything about the report now. He would neither deny nor affirm, confining himself to the statement that to-morrow he could give the reporter a good piece of news, but not to-day.

On Wall Street.

NEW YORK, WALL STREET, May 28.—At the Clearing House it is stated that a large number of new certificates were canceled to-day, and there is no demand for them. The brokers' banks report brokers' balances larger. The banks report money again flowing this way.

UNFAVORABLE RUMORS.

NEW YORK, May 28, 3 P. M.—The bears made a sharp attack this afternoon and there was a general decline of prices, and many unfavorable rumors were circulated. It was rumored that New York Central intended to reduce its dividend and that a number of firms were in trouble. The majority of active shares were sold at the lowest point of the day. Money became active and assisted the downward movement. At the close the market was steadier, and there was a rally of ½ to 1.

Butler Will be Nominated.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 28.—The National Greenback and Labor Convention, with 500 delegates, assembled at 11 o'clock. The utmost confusion and wrangling characterized the temporary organization. Intense animosity exists between the Butler and anti-Butler factions. The convention adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m. to await for the report of the Committee on Credentials. A split over Butler is probable, but he will be nominated.

A Minnesota Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 28.—The Journal's Northern Pacific Junction, Minn., special says: "The Ferguson Hotel, four stores and one residence were burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $18,000."

The Chances Are Against Him.

HARRISBURG, May 28.—The Pardon Board is considering the request for a commutation in the case of Jesse Carter, sentenced to hang July 3. It is believed their decision will be against Carter.

Pacific Mail Directors.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The old Pacific Mail directors were re-elected to-day. The net earnings for the year were $1,400,000.

Got a Continuance.

George Graham and Daniel Weber, the supposed managers of the labor agency at 209½ South Fifth street, were arraigned before Judge Cady at noon to-day after the court docket was disposed of, but they obtained a continuance until to-morrow.

Fined $500.

Judge Noonan rendered a decision in the oleomargarine case this afternoon, fining the defendant, J. E. Fayette, $500.

BELLEVILLE.

Sam Lucas, colored, was tried in the Circuit Court this morning on the charge of stealing a watch from Louis Prevost in East St. Louis. The evidence was against Mr. Lucas and he was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

The case against George W. Selbur, ex-County Treasurer, who defaulted with $30,000 of the County's money, was set for hearing to-day, but was passed over and will be re-set.

Mahoney and Moore, indicted for robbing a gentleman from Texas of about $600 in an East St. Louis saloon, had their cases nolle prossed, the witnesses for the prosecution not appearing.

The survivors of the Ninth Illinois Regiment will meet at Gen. W. C. Kueffner's office this evening to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Louis Grierson in a body.

The stockholders of the Belleville Pottery Company met last evening and elected the following directors: Moritz J. Dobschutz, Joseph Duffy, Ferdinand Braum, John Dobschutz and Frank Kredner. Moritz Dobschutz was elected president, Jos. Duffy vice-president, and Frank Kredner secretary and treasurer.

"AM IN JAIL."

A Bank President's Very Prophetic Cypher.

Andrew Bruon of the Hot Springs Bank Caught at the Chouteau Avenue Depot This Morning—An Alleged Half Sister in the Toils—The Woman's History—A Most Amusing Search.

Mr. Andrew Bruon, the absconding president of the Hot Springs National Bank which failed yesterday, arrived in St. Louis this morning and was arrested by one of Mr. Furlong's operatives who had accompanied him in his flight from Little Rock disguised as a brakeman on the train. Mr. Bruon came from Hot Springs to Little Rock a couple of days since for the purpose of raising money to help the bank out of its difficulties, and at the hotel where he was stopping he was accompanied by a beautiful and dashing blonde, Mrs. Steel, who, he said, was his step-sister. During yesterday Mr. Bruon telegraphed over to Hot Springs that he would be home in the morning, and he took Mrs. Steel down to the station, kissed her good bye with much effusion on the platform, and left her and returned up town. After the train had pulled out of Little Rock, Mrs. Steel secured the stateroom in the Pullman and went forward in the smoking-car. When Mr. Bruon was "rung up," as the detectives call it, disguised in an old and dirty suit of clothes, with a bad hat pulled down over his handsome countenance, the pretty blonde immediately invited the fleeing banker to join her in the Pullman and the two went back and shut themselves in the drawing-room, where they remained undisturbed until this morning. One of Furlong's operatives was sitting in the smoking car when Bruon came in engaged on other business and he at once

RECOGNIZED THAT GENTLEMAN,

whose unusual apparel and evident disguise excited his suspicion. He did not know that the Hot Springs bank had failed, but he made up his mind to watch anyhow. When the train pulled out and Mrs. Steel came in and asked the banker to come back into the Pullman, he was more than ever convinced that something was wrong. After discovering that Mr. Bruon had a ticket to St. Louis, and Mrs. Steel to Peoria, he knew he would have time to get all the information he might need without acting indiscreetly. In the meantime another gentleman on the train told him that the Hot Springs Bank had failed. The operative telegraphed to Chief of Police Toler of Hot Springs to know if Bruon was wanted. The answer overtook the train at once that Bruon was wanted badly, that he had gutted the bank and was supposed to be getting away with a large amount of money. So excited did the Hot Springs police become that they telegraphed to every station on the road, so that there should be no possibility of the operative's missing the message authorizing the arrest. An unforeseen effect of this spread of the news was that at Poplar Bluff a regular mob of excited thief-takers gathered and armed themselves for the purpose of taking Bruon off the train and holding him. When the cars pulled in these people jumped on board, and it was all that the detective and the train men could do to keep them from taking Bruon out. Guns were brandished and an attack threatened, but the train pulled out in the middle of it, leaving the disappointed mob behind. All this time Bruon and the lady were in the state-room in complete unconsciousness of the turmoil they were causing. When the cars approached Carondelet they rose, made their toilet and admired the spring beauties of the scenery. When they had adjusted themselves entirely to their liking the detective took the seat next them, and just as they got into Fourth and Chouteau avenue he leaned over and told the gentleman and the lady that they were

BOTH UNDER ARREST.

Those who were present describe the scene as a most romantic one. Bruon was first indignant and then morose. The lady professed the most extreme surprise. She declared that she had done nothing to deserve arrest, and said it was a most brutal thing to arrest her. Mr. Bruon joined her in this remonstrance, said she was his half-sister, and that while he was willing to go back to Hot Springs, or anywhere, he would fight every point if she was disturbed. He made no attempt to deny his identity. The detective, however, did not permit his gallantry to get the better of him. He called for a hack, kept the pair together, got their baggage, and had them driven to the Laclede Hotel, where the three were speedily installed in room 85. Here they remained under guard until 11 o'clock.

A few moments after 11 o'clock Mr. Furlong turned the prisoners over to the city police. A hack was called to the ladies' entrance of the Laclede Hotel and Mr Bruon and Mrs. Steel, the latter deeply veiled came down, to ride to the Four Courts. Bruon is now past 50 years apparently, not a bad looking man at all, with keen dark eyes and a prominent Napoleonic nose. The lower part of his face is decorated with a slightly grizzled beard and he was dressed in a black suit. He looks much more like a successful financier than a

A FLEEING DEBTOR.

The lady about whom so much has been said, is a blonde with a very pretty face, two blue eyes, fully as sharp as they are blue, cheeks and chin smooth as wax and a mouth like the traditional rosebud. She is not fat, and yet not petite, but her figure, as illustrated by a tight-fitting dress she wore, is as neat and as rounded as though modeled by a sculptor. She, too, was dressed in black, in mourning in fact, and the name on the visiting cards which she carries, and on which the name of "Mrs. F. S. Small" appears, bears a black mourning border around it. As she tripped down she exhibited as dainty a gaiter as ever came down the Laclede stairway. A couple of detectives accompanied the two to the Four Courts, where a seance about an hour and a half long occurred, in which Mr. Bruon and Mrs. Small were examined and re-examined as to the amount of money they had with them, and all the details of the trip. Bruon reiterated the assertion that Mrs. Small was his half-sister, and the only feeling which he exhibited was when he was asked about occupying the same state-room with her on the way up from Little Rock. He entirely denied any improper relations, a denial in which the lady indignantly joined. One of Mr. Furlong's operatives, however, claims to have recognized in Mrs. Small a lady whom he met in Harrybrook & Townshend's gambling hell in Hot Springs bucking the festive tiger. It is also alleged by one who knows Mr. Bruon well, that there is

QUITE A ROMANCE

in the small incident that the lady in the case is no relation of Bruon's at all, but that twelve years ago they were to be married. After a few months the match was broken off and each married different parties. They still loved each other, however, and when Mrs. Small became a widow not long ago, Bruon induced her to come to Hot Springs and stated that she was his relation. Among the other sensational stories that were rumored about the affair, was that the operative who made the arrest concluded that Mrs. Small had upon her person a great amount of money. She was searched, but no great amount of money found. There was discovered, however, the following key to a cipher in Bruon's handwriting, in which it will be seen he was prepared for all the contingencies which might occur to anybody who had run away with somebody else's money.

THE CIPHER.

Arrested	Rock
Am in jail	Arkansas
Come on at once	Union
Cannot give bond	Depot
I am all right	Office
Will join you at	Hotel
St. Louis	Brook
Chicago	River
Cincinnati	Red
Peoria	Creek
New York	Stream
Philadelphia	Lake
Union Depot	Star
Lafayette Hotel	Mud
Cosmopolitan	Clay
Morning	Dog
Evening	Cat
Send me	Iron
Palmer House	Lead
Monday	Beech
Tuesday	Maple
Wednesday	Pine
Thursday	Oak
Friday	Cypress
Saturday	Cedar
Sunday	Hickory

After Bruon was arrested he was observed

TO TEAR UP A PAPER,

which he was not given opportunity to throw away. This was found crumpled up in his pocket, and proved to be one of his visiting cards, with the blank side entirely covered with an exact copy of this cipher key. It will be seen that the phrases chosen are exactly those the two would need if they were separated in flight and had occasion to telegraph each other. For instance, "Office hotel Lead river" would mean "I am all right, will join you at Palmer House, Chicago;" or "Union Arkansas Depot" would mean "Come on at once, am in jail, cannot give bond."

On the back of another visiting card was written in the same hand: "I shall remain here quietly awaiting further developments. Andrew Bruon, care Gleason's Hotel." Gleason's Hotel is in Little Rock.

Something less than $1,000 in cash and negotiable drafts was found on the pair, which, together with about $700 worth of diamonds taken from Mrs. Small, is the complete amount of the find up to the present time. Detectives are not as skillful packers as Mrs. Small, and as she declined to help refill the two valises, there was a lot of underclothing left over, which was viewed with much interest by the curious crowd in the chief's office. It was found that several trunks belonging to the pair had been checked through to Peoria, and could not be examined accordingly. Telegraphic orders were sent on to have these returned to St. Louis at once, and it is believed that in them will be found much of the missing assets of the bank. So far the cipher-key is

THE MOST CRIMINATING THING

found against Mr. Bruon, except the statements telegraphed by the Hot Springs Chief of Police, who charges the banker with the taking of the bank's money. The police have been given to understand that there is missing between $200,000 and $300,000. Of this, accordingly, there is still to be recovered from $19,000 to $50,000, as the case may be. Mr. Bruon has friends in St. Louis who will very probably make some effort towards habeas corpus proceedings in his behalf. Chief Toler of Hot Springs will arrive in St. Louis to-morrow, to take Bruon and the lady back to Arkansas. The two desired especially to be protected from any invasion on the part of the press, and accordingly their side of the story cannot be given. The facts detailed above are all drawn from the statements made by Mr. Furlong and and her operations and by Mr. Harrigan.

THE HOT SPRINGS BANK FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Bank Examiner Gateman of St. Louis will take charge of the Hot Springs National Bank.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

St. Gatien and Harvester Run a Dead Heat for First Place.

The Stakes Divided—An Exciting Finish—Frightful Loss of Life and Destruction of Property by Floods in Spain—Cable Flashes.

LONDON, May 28.—The race for the English Derby was a dead heat between St. Gatien and Harvester.

THE RACE

took place at Epsom Downs. Sir John Willoughby's filly, Queen Adelaide, came in third. The other starters were Gerard's St. Medard, Hamilton's Lochranza, Osborne's Waterford, Price's Bedouin, Walton's Richmond, McIntyre's Beauchamp, Jardin's Borneo, Long's Condor, Holdaway's The Hopeful Dutchman, Rothschild's Talisman, Lefevre's Brest and Rothschild's Woodstock. Betting before the race was 2 to 1 against Queen Adelaide, 5 to 1 against St. Medard, 13 to 2 against Talisman, 10 to 1 against St. Gatien, 12 to 1 against Beauchamp, 12 to 1 against Waterford, 14 to 1 against Barnes and 18 to 1 against Richmond.

WILL DIVIDE THE STAKES.

The race will not be run off, and the stakes will be divided between the owners of St. Gatien and Harvester. At the start St. Gatien took the lead, Richmond next, Condor last.

THE RACE HOME

between St. Gatien and Harvester was very exciting. Queen Adelaide finished two lengths behind. Time: St. Gatien and Harvester, 2 minutes 46 1-5 seconds. This is the first time in the history of the Derby that a dead heat and no first place was recorded.

MANAGEMENT OF EGYPT.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that the answers of the Ministers yesterday in Parliament to the questions regarding the management of Egypt were "evasive and shuffling." It says: "If they persist in the scheme of multiple control the chief Liberal newspapers oppose, they are lost."

Spain.

MADRID, May 28.—In Southeastern Spain 409 dwellings were destroyed, and 514 persons injured by floods.

Canada.

OTTAWA, May 28.—Advices from the Northwest say that Piapot has arrived at his reserve.

A MODERN MARVEL.

How Many People Make a Little Money Go Far.

If any one had said that a really pretty and stylish bonnet could be bought for $3 95 a few weeks ago, that person would have been laughed at, but what would have been considered an impossibility has been proven to be a reality to numbers of people who have visited Nugent's at 817 to 821 North Broadway this week. It is really beyond comprehension how such dainty and elegant bonnets of the very latest patterns and tastefully trimmed with the best novelties that the market affords can be sold at such a price, but it is a fact nevertheless. The rush for these bargains has been enormous and yet there is abundant opportunities for selection remaining. Not only in trimmed bonnets but in shapes and trimmings of all kinds splendid bargains are offered and great reductions have been made.

Our Neighbors.

CALIFORNIA, MO., May 27.—A. J. McKay and family and Henry Dutcher left this county last night for Olympia, Washington Territory.—Judge Rice and W. C. Aldredge leave this day for Indianapolis, to attend the Greenback Labor-Saving Machine party.—Lots of wheat and wool coming to market.

PRINCE CITY, MO., May 27.—Miss Emma Pharisa, one of our public school teachers, left for her home in Marionville Sunday eve.—Prof. Wilson of Bolivar, this State, succeeds Prof. C. L. Sheffield in the management of the Baptist College here.—O. B. Oldaker of Vinita is spending a few days in town.

KANE, ILL., May 27.—Cards are out for the wedding of Peter Lambert and Miss Ella Snodgrass.—Mrs. R. E. Pope and sister were visiting in Carrollton, Ill., Monday.—Memorial services will be held here on Decoration Day, by the L. King G. A. R. Post, No. 410. Quite a crowd is expected to attend.—Dug Eldred of Carrollton was in town yesterday.—Chas. Marmon, the weather prophet, was on our streets yesterday.

The Feast of Pentecost.

To-morrow evening will inaugurate the great Jewish Feast of Pentecost, which will be properly observed in the Synagogues of St. Louis. The exercises of the evening will be preliminary to the more elaborate celebration Friday, and will consist of preparatory prayer and praise. On Friday morning at 10 o'clock there will be confirmation of children, which includes singing, examination of the candidates in questions by which to prove their profession, and confession of faith by the children. This rite will continue until 11:30, when preaching will follow. Dr. Sonneschein has made arrangements to have a special programme of music rendered at the Friday service at his synagogue, in which fourteen children will be confirmed.

Will Start Again.

Fred Von Phul commenced receiving St. Louis quotations at his "bucket-shop" to-day, and they were posted on his blackboard. Trading on these quotations were not allowed, but probably will be in a day or so. The customers of this "bucket-shop" expressed a willingness to tackle the tiger through the medium of St. Louis quotations. If the experiment proves a success it is expected that the other bucket-shops will use the St. Louis markets to trade on also. The number of these institutions in the country using St. Louis quotations is increasing daily.

Killed by the Cars.

The funeral of the only son of Luther M. Schreeve of Chicago, formerly of St. Louis, was held in this city yesterday, Rev. Dr. Berkley, the family's former pastor, officiating. The boy, who was 15 years old, was fatally injured by attempting to board a train that was leaving Chicago for Hyde Park, where he was going to meet a party of friends at a base-ball match. He suffered greatly for a week, but hopes were entertained for his recovery, when lock-jaw terminated his promising life.

A Worthy Entertainment.

The annual reception and strawberry festival of the old ladies of the Home of the Friendless will be held at the home on Carondelet avenue on Thursday afternoon, May 29, from 2 to 7 o'clock. The extension of the Fifth street car line, and the car that starts from Sixth and Market streets pass the door. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

Warmer and Clear.

"There is going to be a general rise in temperature to-morrow," said Sergeant Weber. "The coolness from the Alleghenies to the Rockies this morning was far below normal, and its wide area was surprising. A low barometric center is hanging over Montana and southwestern Texas, and it is high in the lake region. Indications are for clear weather."

A PETITION requesting an adjournment of the Merchants' Exchange over Decoration Day was acted upon by the members to-day. President Francis called for a vote upon the question, and it was almost unanimously decided to adjourn over that day.

THE lady managers of the Woman's Exchange will hold their first annual meeting in parlor No. 17, Lindell Hotel, to-morrow, at 10 a. m. All subscribers to the Exchange are invited.

POTTER PALMER.

And the Big Row With His Regular Boarders.

He Will Realize Nearly $200,000 From a Sense of Duty and an Eye to Business—The "Regulars" Highly Indignant at Being Turned Out.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 28.—Not the least interesting incident of the convention is the grand hegira of the Palmer House "regulars," which began something over a week ago and will have ended by Friday. The Palmer is a great cosmopolitan institution, and in its one thousand rooms have congregated during the past couple of years a strange assortment of millionaries, well-to-do people, middle class people and people whose circumstances are decidedly straitened. The eminently respectable and the hardly respectable have occupied common ground in its corridors, and the announcement, "I am stopping at the Palmer House," has grown to mean much or little, according to the bill you pay. St. Louis is a city of homes; Chicago is

A CITY OF HOTELS

and flats, and home life is a very reprehensible species of old fogyism, no matter how many the babies or how unpresentable and deaf the mother-in-law. The Palmer House is a hotel on both the American and the European plan. To board there on the American plan costs money. To occupy a room on the sixth, seventh, or eighth story at a dollar a day or less, and to take one's meals at some cheap restaurant near by, is one of the cheapest modes of life that Chicago offers, especially as it enables the young man or wife to inform inquiring friends that headquarters are at the Palmer House. The boarders numbered several hundred a month ago, and many of the families had been there for several years. Their rooms were decorated somewhat after home fashion. Their own pictures and brackets ornamented the walls, their own pianos contributed to the jangling and the clanging which is the great boast of Chicago, and they were as firmly installed as though they were in their own houses. Some of the quarters were as elegant as could be found in the costliest mansion in Chicago; some of the families paid board bills amounting to over $6,000 a year. Yet when it became definitely settled that Chicago was to have two National Conventions in two consecutive months

POTTER PALMER REALIZED

that a great public duty devolved upon him, in accordance with which conviction he sent a written notice to every regular boarder in the hotel, requesting that his premises be vacated before the end of May, in order that the convention people might be accommodated. There was a great uproar. The regulars were furious, and they received little consolation in the assurance that they could come back after the Democratic convention. To be driven out just at a time when half the rooms in the city had been spoken, and that, too, in order to allow a horde of smoking, spitting, swearing, drinking politicians to fill their rooms with bugs and bad odors. Oh, it was too, too bad. They could come back again, could they? Well, they just guessed they couldn't. They would see Potter Palmer and his blamed old hotel in the bottom of the lake before he should have another dollar of their money. He was mighty willing, they said, to make all he could out of them when business was dull and he had a couple of hundred rooms gaping for occupants, but now, when he saw a chance to crowd three double beds in every room that only had one in it before and to get $5 a day apiece from the gay political bucks who would be occupying the beds for a week or two, he was perfectly willing to sacrifice the interests of the people on whom he had hitherto relied for his income. Oh, yes; they'd come back when the pigs begin to fly. The ladies were especially indignant; they had counted on a glorious time each evening during convention week, when they could sit in the open galleries that overlook the rotunda and witness the comings and the goings of the eager statesmen of the day who were to crowd its every part. Now

ALL THESE DREAMS WERE GONE,

and instead of enjoying a panorama they had to nearly break their gentle backs in packing up their traps preparatory to having the doors of the only home they had in the world slammed in their faces. There was nothing for it but to obey orders, however, and the eyes that directed the movements of the carmen who handled the pictures and the trunks never failed to flash fire or to discover something in the work to find fault with. The men did not neglect, while paying their bills, to deliver a free lecture on hogs and blue devils to the clerk who wrote out the receipt, and they didn't care who happened to be standing around to take it in. They are now nearly all gone and the last will move out to-morrow. Two or three families were able to compromise by abandoning half of their rooms and consenting to dwell in a cluttered up state till the crush is over. Meanwhile Mr. Palmer had, ordered a thousand extra double bedsteads, which began to arrive by the wagon load in the rotunda yesterday, and as fast As they arrived they were carried up stairs by an army of laborers, who set them up in the rooms as fast as they were vacated, each room being furnished with three or four beds. Mr. Palmer figured away while he gave his orders and his estimate went to show that by charging five dollars per day per guest and putting from six to eight guests in a room his receipts during the convention will amount to something between

EIGHTY AND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

which will be duplicated a month hence, when the Democrats come here. To those who asked why he treated his old boarders as he did, he explained that business was business and duty was duty. Chicago had invited thousands of strangers from abroad and it was her duty to take care of them. It was the duty of every citizen to do his part toward maintaining her credit in that particular and he proposed to discharge that duty in his own humble way. As for the boarders, their contracts were only from week to week and either party had a pefect right to terminate the contract at any time. A friend of Mr. Palmer explained, that Mr. Primer was really conscientious in the matter, and besides a lot of people had gotten into the rooms, some of whom he wanted to get rid of.

"Why, you would be amazed," said this friend, "if you knew the character of some of the roomers there, of both sexes. I tell you hotel life is a terrible life for families to lead, especially ladies and children, and hotel life on the European plan is a hundred per cent worse than on the American plan. For you never knew what sort of person your next door neighbor is and have no means of finding out. Well, Mr. Palmer, to tell you the truth, wanted to get rid of a lot of these folks, and he took this occasion to do it."

This argument does not work well with the emigrants, however, for a couple of them to whom your correspondent talked fairly frothed at it. Their remarks would read very funny indeed, but the fun would come rather high in view of the libel law. They declared that no other hotel in the city had felt moved by a public duty to fire all its boarders out into the street without regard to whether they would have to sleep in the sewers or not and made all sorts of unreasonable and passionate remarks of that kind. As for Mr. Palmer, he has a whole row of blanks and he might as well save himself the trouble of putting that ninth story on his hotel that is now in course of being added, for the other eight stories, they said, would be very lonesome after the convention.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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Orders by Mail Receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Goods Shipped to All Parts of the Country. Money Refunded if Goods are Not as Represented.

J. C. HARVEY, - - - Manager.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

The House of Representatives Refuse to Take It Up.

Legislation in the Senate on the Mexican Pensions Bill—The Interest on War Loans Due the Several States—Congress.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The House surprised itself and all spectators to-day by refusing to take up the river and harbor bill, rejecting it for the legislative bill, which is now being considered. The belief was openly expressed in debate by a member of the river and Harbor Committee, during the discussion, that if the bill was not acted upon now it would go over without action this session. The belief is echoed by many others in and out of the House. This, however, seems doubtful, as there having been no bill of this sort at the last session, there is great need for one at this term.

PHIL THOMPSON GAVE NOTICE

that when the legislative and executive bill came up he would move to amend so as to place the collection of internal revenue in the hands of the custom districts. Mr. Dorsheimer warmly supported Mr. Thompson's proposition.

J. T. HEARD,

who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sedalia District, starts home to-night to devote himself to a canvass.

ANOTHER MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Vest, from the Commerce Committee, reported favorably, with an amendment, a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth.

HOPES TO DEFEAT IT.

Congressman O'Neill says he thinks the St. Louis delegation will be able to defeat the section of the Executive and Judicial appropriation bill which provides for the closing of the Assay office at St. Louis.

A PENSION BILL.

Senator Cullom reported from the Committee on Pensions to-day a bill conferring a pension upon all persons who served three months during the war, and have honorable discharges, and who are total disabled from any cause not the result of their own gross carelessness, disreputable conduct, or vicious habits, and who shall also be dependent, wholly or in part, upon their own labor or pecuniary assistance from others for means of comfortable support.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture reported to the full committee a bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the various State agricultural colleges.

THE SENATE.

The bill was reported favorably to reimbuse the several States for interest paid on war loans.

The Mexican pensions bill was taken up, the pending question being on Logan's motion to strike out that part of the amendment proposed by the Senate Pension Committee that limits the pensions to ex-soldiers and ex-sailors who are dependent in whole or in part on their own labor, or assistance from others.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cobb of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to forfeit the unearned land granted the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. Placed on the House calendar.

The morning hour dispensed with, the House went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative bill. It reduces the number of internal revenue collection districts from eighty-four to sixty-three, and increases the force in the Pension Office.

A RATTING MATCH.

A Twelve-Pound Dog Gets Away With Thirty R

A NATION OF GLUTTONS.

Dr. Tanner Still Preaching the Gospel of Starvation—His Theories.

From the New York Mail and Express.

"This is a nation of gluttons,"

The speaker was the famous Dr. Tanner. "If people would eat and drink less there would be no more use for the doctors. They could all shut up and go off on a prolonged picnic."

"They would probably object to that."

"Of course, and that is just the trouble. They live off the gluttony and intemperance of the people as the lawyers do off the crimes. Their bread and butter is concerned, you see, and consequently they will not utter a warning word."

"Of what practical benefit do you consider your great fast has been?"

"It has been of benefit in various ways. It has turned the attention of the people, as well as the physicians to the efficacy of fasting as a cure for diseases of all kinds, which I contend it is. In my own case, for instance, I formerly had heart disease so bad that competent physicians who examined me pronounced it incurrable. Since my fast I have had no trace of it whatever. The fast was published and talked about all over the country, and set people to thinking. Now many, instead of taking nauseous medicines for sickness, simply go without food for four or five days and find themselves cured. I meet men frequently who say to me that after reading the results of my fast and what I said, adopted that plan for the cure of sickness and now have no use for physicians. Is not the theory reasonable? Nature takes away a man's appetite when he is sick, evidently intending that he shall not eat, and thus give his digestive organs a chance to recuperate.

"The medical profession, too, were forced to discuss the matter and many to adopt my theories. A number of them wrote books upon the subject, both in this country, Canada and Europe. That eminent physician and surgeon, Fellow of the Royal Society, Dr. Richardson of London, England, wrote a book 'On the Benefits of Dr. Tanner's Fast,' which had an extensive circulation."

"But was your only object to show the advantage of fasting as a cure for disease?"

"Not at all. My main idea was to disprove the materialistic theory of dependence of the mind or brain upon the body. I held and hold that the body and brain are dual, and that the latter can act independently of the former. They said that the brain, in order to be active, must be fed upon foods rich in phosphates; that when the supply stopped it would cease to act. The old school of physicians who believed this claimed also that man could not exist more than twelve or fifteen days without food. Dr. William A. Hammond said, when I proposed to fast for thirty days, that 'the man will either go crazy or die at the end of fifteen days.' But I proved that he was wrong. My mind was as clear at the end as at the beginning of the fast, as was attested by all the physicians who watched me through it."

"You say that before your fast fifteen days was believed to be the limit to human existence without food?"

"It was, and was so stated in Carpenter's and other physiologies. I do not know whether any new physiology has been issued since that time, but when one is it will probably contain a different statement. Of course, the old school men had a ground for their belief in the cases of men who had died in mines and other places where they were cut off from a supply of food. None of them lived more than fifteen days. But I claim that fear caused their death rather than starvation. I don't believe any man ever starved to death. But one of my strongest motives for the fast was on account of the many persons buried alive. The idea of the fast grew out of a wager or challenge. Miss Mollie Francher of Brooklyn, who claimed clairvoyant powers, fell into a trance in 1878, and was, to all appearance, dead. Dr. Spier, however, who was called, although stating that he believed her dead, asked the family to keep the body without burial until decomposition set in. He stated that this could do no harm, and that there was no unusual appearance about the body which he could not account for and wanted to study. It was kept as he desired, and there was nothing for two weeks, when much to the surprise of all, Miss Francher regained consciousness. The case of course attracted much attention and was published in all the papers. Various New York physicians were interviewed, and among them Dr. William A. Hammond, who stated that it was impossible and that the girl was a fraud. This was published, and, on account of Dr. Hammond's standing, accepted as true, especially as Miss Francher ignored an offer of the Doctor to give her $1,000 if she would fast for thirty days under the supervision of the New York Neurological Society. The young lady was of a sensitive disposition and shrank from publicity, and having all the money she needed, cared nothing for the thousand dollars. I read of the challenge in the papers, and having already fasted forty-two days, wrote to Dr. Hammond offering myself as a substitute for Miss Francher. After much delay the proposition was accepted, and I went to New York from Minneapolis. The doctor, however, deferred the matter from time to time, on one pretext and another, and finally wanted me to wait until the meeting of the National Neurological Society. This was in the spring of 1880, and the society would not meet until fall. I wrote him that I could not afford to wait, and made my arrangements with the United States Medical College. The faculty of the college and other physicians watched me through my fast, which was made forty days instead of thirty.

MILLIONS IN PETROLEUM.

Interesting Facts Connected With the Great American Industry.

From the New York Sun.

There are 20,000 producing oil wells in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 60,000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5,000 miles of pipe line and 1,600 iron tanks of an average capaity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks. There are now nearly 88,000,000 barrels of oil stored in the region in tanks. This oil would make a lake more than one mile square and ten feet deep. The money actually invested in petroleum production since 1860 is estimated to be more than $435,000,000, of which $300,000,000 was capital from New York City. Since 1880 more than $12,000,000 has been used in building iron tanks, and nearly as much in pipe lines, all by one corporation. The tanks cost on an average $8,000 each. A 35,000-barrel tank is ninety feet in diameter and twenty-eight feet high. There is a lateral pressure of 6,000 pounds on each square inch of a tank of this size when full of oil. There is 100 tons of iron used in constructing one.

The speculative transactions in petroleum represent more than $400,000,000 annually. The lowest price crude petroleum ever brought was 10 cents a barrel in 1861. In 1859, when there was only one well in existence, Col. Drake's Pioneer at Titusville, the price was $24 a barrel. Besides the 5,000 miles of pipe line in use in the oil regions there are in operation 1,200 miles of trunk pipe lines connecting the region with Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Fred Von York, and lines building to Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the line between Olean and New York 16,000 barrels of oil are transported daily. These lines are all the property of the Standard Oil Company, except one between Bradford and Williamsport, Pa. The Standard employs 100,000 men. The product of its refineries requires the making of 25,000 oak barrels of forty gallons each, and 100,000 tin cans holding five gallons each, every day. The first American petroleum ever exported was in 1862. Charles Lockart of Pittsburg sent nearly 500,000 gallons to Europe in that year and sold it for $2,000 less than the cost of transportation. In 1883 nearly 400,000,000 gallons were exported, for which $60,000,000 were returned to this country.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

From the Washington Capital.

Having some money and a pretty, ambitious American wife, Lord Randolph next wished to go into Parliament. Here, too, events were propitious. The quiet, sleepy old borough of Woodstock (where fair Rosamond was discovered, and the jealous queen with unpitying eyes sent her fair young rival to her doom) belonged to the Marlborough interest, and Churchill got its 1,159 Tory votes and thus he became a member of Parliament in March, 1874, when he was 26 years old. I happened to be in the gallery of the Commons the day, or rather the evening, Lord Randolph Churchill made his maiden speech. Mr. Gladstone had attacked the Indian policy of Disraeli, who had not yet been made Earl of Beaconsfield. The great Liberal leader was never in better vein than on that occasion, and he slashed right and left in the most savage way. It was about the time that the Queen was being made Empress of India, and this act gave the Opposition an opportunity which finally ended in their rival's overthrow. No one seemed ready to answer Mr. Gladstone's attack, and there was the usual subdued murmur which happens when a deliberative body does not quite know what next to do. All at once a boyish-looking young fellow, whom I had remarked before, took off his hat, arose and began to speak. He looked extremely slight and youthful, and every one supposed it would be the usual thing with a debutant—a few words disconnected, some halting and indecision, and then a breakdown and an ignominious failure. To attack Gladstone! Why, it was Apollo attacking great Jove. So every one took a comfortable seat and got ready to laugh. But the time for laughter did not seem to come. With perfect coolness, and the aplomb of Captain Hawtree himself, the youthful speaker answered the principal statements of Mr. Gladstone. Then suddenly changing his style and argument, he began a defense of the Conservative policy and its leader. Just then, faultlessly clad in evening dress and with a primrose in his buttonhole, Disraeli came into the room with an air of inscrutable impassiveness that covered his features like a mask. He listened an instant and an appearance of interest came into his face. Church-ill went on, and when he wound up with a brilliant peoration the English Parliament perceived that the Conservative side had an addition that would be valuable, and the house rang with delighted cheers. Next morning he was famous, and since then there has been no laughing when Churchill began to speak.

British Household Expenses.

From the Leisure Hour.

The 35,000,000 of British people annually consume upwards of 300,000,000 quartern loaves 93,000,000 cwt. of potatoes, 17,000,000 cwt. of vegetables, 30,000,000 cwt. of wheat. 700,000,000 pounds of fish, 5,000,000 cwt. of butter, 2,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, 170,000,000 pounds of tea, 1,000,000,000 gallons of beer, 37,000,000 gallons of spirits and 14,000,000 gallons of wine, the total cost to the consumers being about £500,000,000, or if we take the net or national expenditure, about £349,000,000. Within the last forty years there has been an enormous increase in the consumption of articles of food and drink in the United Kingdom. Next to the expenditure for food and drink comes the expenditure on articles of dress, principally consisting of cotton, wool, linen and silk, in boots, shoes and hats, as well as in gold and silver ornaments and jewelry, involving an expenditure of well nigh £148,000,000 gross, or £123,000,000 net or real value. The house expenditure comprises about £72,000,000 for house rent, some £11,000,000 for furniture, estimating only the value of annual additions, £15,000,000 for coal, £14,000,000 for gas and £5,000,000 for water, making in all £117,000,000. Then there is the expenditure in tobacco, amounting to some £13,000,000 gross, but only £3,000,000 net value. And after this there are expenses for education, literature, newspapers, church and chapel, charity, amusements, traveling, taxes and cost of distribution, the grand total being £880,000,000 gross and £683,000,000 net per annum.

The pick of the Virginia tobacco crop is used in Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes.

ABOUT TOWN.

The feet of lead pipe was stolen last night from a vacant house at 2818 Adams street.

A lot of carpenters' tools was taken from the stable in rear of J. P. Crane's house, 1814 Gratiot street, last night.

Judge Adams granted a decree of divorce to-day to Jacob Eckhardt from his wife Louise Eckhardt.

Ox and after to-morrow seats for the performances at Uhrig's Cave will be on sale at Balmer & Weber's. The Cave season begins on Monday evening.

On account of the critical condition of Mrs. St. Maur Judge Noonan has reduced St. Maur's bail from $2,000 to $900, but he is as yet unable to procure even that sum.

The gentleman named Gehner, who was convicted in the U. S. District Court yesterday, of refilling stamped packages with liquors, was not Mr. August Gehner, the real estate man.

On Friday, May 30, Decoration Day, the Post Office and stations will be closed at 10:30 a. m., in accordance with custom and the instructions of the Postmaster General. The first morning delivery by carriers will be made, after which mails may be applied for at the main office and stations up to the closing hour named.

CITY PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. J. Dillon and grand-daughter Miss Dillon are expected home to-night from a two months visit to Tallehassee.

Rev. Brother Justin returned this morning from Washington and is at present located at the College, Cote Brilliante.

Col. Norman J. Colman of the Rural World, left this morning for Louisiana, Mo., where he speaks to-day on "Dairy Farming" to the farmers of Pike County.

Cigarette smokers who want the best should smoke the Richmond Straight Cut, No. 1.

WM. A. RUTLEDGE. W. H. HORTON.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

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E. S. ROWSE.

Successor to Budd & Wade,

Financial correspondent for Eastern capitalists. Money loaned in any amount on city property at lowest rates.

612 OLIVE STREET.

MONEY.

Wall Street.

WALL STREET, May 28.—Stocks opened lower and declined 2@3¾, latter Union Pacific. Central Pacific declined 1¼, Canada Southern 1, Northwest 1, St. Paul 1¼, Lackawanna 1¾, Lake Shore 1¼, New York Central 1¼, Northern Pacific preferred 1, Western Union ⅝; subsequently a rally of ¾@1¼, but improvement again lost.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Money 3@4; prime paper 5@6; bar silver 1109½; exchange steady, 485¾@488¼ for long, 486¾@487¼ for short; Governments lower for 4s; States dull; railways irregular. Stocks lower; 3s 100¾, 4½s 113, 4s 120¾, Pacific 6s 125.

New York Closing Quotations.

Corrected daily by Tracy & Bell, bankers and brokers, 206 North Third street.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	38½	39	38¼	38¾
Canadian Pacific	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
Central New Jersey	90¾	90¾	87	87¾
Central Pacific	45	45	44	44
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
do. pref	82	82½	81	81½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	113	113	109¾	110¾
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	113¾	113¾	111¾	112
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	71¾	71¾	69¾	69¾
Chicago and Northwest	99¾	99¾	96¾	96¾
do. pref	101¾	101¾	98¾	98¾
Denver and Rio Grande	11	11	10¾	10¾
Erie	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾
Illinois Central	120	120	118	118
Ind., B. & Western	12¾	12¾	12	12
Lake Shore	86	86	83¾	84
Louisville & Nashville	93	93	87¾	87¾
Michigan Central	70	70	70	70
Missouri Pacific	74	74	71¾	72¾
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Manhattan Elevated	48	48	48	48
New York Central	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	5¼	5¼	5	5
Northern Pacific	21	21	20¾	20¾
do. pfd	47¾	47¾	44¾	45¾
Oregon Transcontinental	14	14	13¾	13¾
Or. Nav. & Trans. Co	73	73	70	70
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30¾	30	30¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	37¾	37¾
Phil. & Reading	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾
Rich. & West Point	10¾	10¾	97	97
St. P., M. & Manitoba	90	90	89¾	89¾
Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Union Pacific	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾
Wabash, St. L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
do pfd	13	13	12¾	12¾
Western U. T. Co.	87¾	88¾	87¾	87¾
West S. Bonds	44	44	43	43¾

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	When due.	Interest payable.	Bid.	Ask.
6's coal bonds		M. A. M. & N.	100¾	101
6's coal bonds	1881	J. & D. & S. & D.	101¾	102
6's coal bonds	1907	J. & J. & J. & O.	130¾	130¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m. 6's	1888	Feb. & Aug.	103	103¼
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May & Nov.	98	98
Mo. Pac. 2d m. 7's	1891	Jan. & July.	113¾	111
Mo. Pac. 3d	1905	May & Nov.		110¾
No. Mo. 1st m. 7's	1895	Jan. & July.	118	118
K. C., St. L. & C. 6's	1920	Feb. & Aug.	107	107½
K. C., 1st m. 6's	1896	June & Dec.	107	.....
K. C. D. Ex. 6's	1899	May & Nov.	101	.....
K. C. Osceola 7's	1919	May & Nov.	90	.....
St. L. & M. 1st 7's	1892	Feb. & Aug.	109¾	.....

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 4's sterling, 10-20s	1902	May & Nov.	100	103
City 4's sterling, 10-20s	1903	Jan. & July.	10	103
City 5's sterling, 10-20s	1900	June & Dec.	104¾	106
City 6's	1900	Jan. & July.	106¾	108
City 6's currency	1886–87	Various.	103¾	104¾
City 6's gold	1889–93	Various.	111	111¾
City 6's sterling	1938	June & Dec.	115	116
City 6's water	1887	June & Dec.	103¾	104¾
City 6's water	1890	June & Dec.	107	108
City 6's water	1892	April & Oct.	119	119¾
City 6's bridge approach	1892	June & Dec.	110¾	111¾
County 7's currency	1888	Feb. & Aug.	101	102
County 6's gold	1895–96	Jan. & July.	112¾	113¾
County Park	1905	April & Oct.	117	119

STATE BONDS.

Mo. 6's	1886	Jan. & July.	103¾	.....
Mo. 6's	1887	Jan. & July.	107¾	.....
Mo. 6's	1888	Jan. & July.	109¾	.....
Mo. 6's	1889–90	Jan. & July.	111	.....
Mo. 6's	1894	Jan. & July.	118	.....

*Interest to seller.

Clearings ..... $ 3,000,820
Balances 224,805

COMMERCE.

Closing Prices 1 P. M.

CHICAGO—Wheat—May 88¼; June 89¼; July 91¾; August 92; September 91¾. Corn—May 55¾; June 55¾; July 57¾; August 58¾. Oats—May 31⅝; June 32; July 32⅝; August 28. Pork—May $19 80; June $19 80; July $19 80. August $19 60. Lard—May 8.20; June 8.30; July 8.40; August 8.52½; September 8.60; year ——. Short ribs—June 8.40; July 8.50.

TOLEDO—Wheat—May ——; June 86¼; July 87¾; August 96¾ b. Corn—May ——; June 57½; July 58¾; August 59¼.

Afternoon Board—2 to 3 P. M.

Wheat and corn lower and easy. Oats weak.

Wheat—May $1 11 and later $1 10¾; at June $1 08¾ to $1 08 and later $1 07¾; at July 90¾ to 90¼@90¾; August 82¼ b; year 92¾ to 92¼, closing at 92¼@92¾.

Corn—May 51¾; June 53 to 53¼; July 53 to 53¾; August 54 to 53¾; year 44¾.

Oats—May 32¼ b; June 32¾ b; July 31⅜; year 26¾ b.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by the Culver Commission Company, rooms 208 and 210, Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

GRAIN—Chicago—Wheat—June 89; July 91¼; August 91¾; September 91¾. Corn—May 55; June 55¾; July 57¾; August 58¾. Oats—May 31⅝; June 32; July 32⅝; August 28. Pork—May $19 80; June $19 80; July $19 80. August $19 60. Lard—May 8.20; June 8.30; July 8.40; August 8.52½; September 8.60; year ——. Short ribs—June 8.40; July 8.50.

TOLEDO—Wheat—May ——; June 86¼; July 87¾; August 96¾ b. Corn—May ——; June 57½; July 58¾; August 59¼.

CHICAGO CURB—Wheat—July 91¾ a. Corn—July 57¾ a.

TOLEDO—Wheat—June 90¾ b; July 97¾ b; August 98 b. Corn—June 57 b; July 58¾ a.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—May ——; June $1 01¾; July $1 04¾; August $1 05. September $1 05¾. December ——. Corn—May 64; June 63¾; July 63; August 62¾. September 60¾. Oats—May 37½; June 37¾; July 37¾. Pork—May $19 75; June $19 75; July $19 75; August $19 85; year ——. Lard—June 8.20; July 8.30; August 8.50¼. Short-ribs—June 8.40; July 8.45; August 8.60.

COTTON—NEW YORK—Futures closed dull; May 11.31; June 11.57; July 11.77; August 11.91; September 11.72; October 11.34; November 11.03; December 11.03; January 11.09. Sales 8,800 bales.

NEW ORLEANS—Futures dull—10 p. m. quiet and steady. June 11.36. July 11.66. August 11.78. September 11.42; October 10.92; November 10.71; December 10.71. Sales 24,300 bales.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	1884. May 24.	1884. May 17.	1883. May 26.
Wheat	17,788,383	19,578,970	20,146,864
Corn	8,492,550	9,967,919	13,442,321
Oats	8,088,005	8,161,968	1,140,574
Rye	1,029,493	1,045,393	1,205,450
Barley	575,870	492,617	540,580

Chicago 'Change.

CHICAGO, May 28, 10:45 A. M.—The markets opened weak but afterward showed more strength. July wheat opened at 90¾, sold up to 92, and is now 91¾. July corn 57¾. Pork was exceptionally strong and is now $20 a barrel. Weather clear but rain was needed.

CHICAGO, May 28.—There was very considerable activity during the entire session and values were moderately strong. Wheat closed steady. No. 2 spring, 1 car No. 2 Northern fall, 36 cars No. 2 red winter, 8 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars No. 4 do, 2 cars rejected do; total, 47 cars. Corn—5 cars No. 3 white-mixed, 1 car No. 3 yellow, 1 car No. 3 mixed, 34 cars rejected, 1 car no grade; total, 69 cars. Oats —10 cars No. 2, 1 car rejected; total, 11 cars. Total in, 127 cars.

OUT OF ELEVATORS—Wheat—17 cars No. 2 red winter. Corn—118 cars No. 2 white-mixed, 9 cars rejected; total, 127 cars. Oats—1 car No. 2. Total out, 145 cars.

Movement of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts. Wheat.	Receipts. Corn.	Shipments. Wheat.	Shipments. Corn.
St. Louis	26,159	29,995	18,913	96,189
Chicago	19,635	157,388 *	78,194	50,974
Milwaukee	10,440	1,440	20,000	.....
Baltimore	19,291	34,590	25,491	46,495
Toledo	26,000	16,000	12,000	17,000
New York	51,100	72,700	118,998	41,900
Chicago (receipts and shipments of spring wheat, 10 cars winter do, 266 cars corn, 246 cars oats, 17 cars rye, 7 cars barley. By canal 5,500 bu oats.				

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles for the Past 24 Hours.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	2,621	5,149
Wheat, bu	26,159	19,918
Corn, bu	29,995	96,189
Oats, bu	20,316	4,775
Rye bu	61	.....
Barley, bu	6,649	1,925
Hay, tons	256	72
Pork, brls	.....	167
Hams, lbs	100	105,585
Meats, lbs	54,630	546,047
Lard, lbs	900	146,071
Grease, lbs	.....	5,720

Commercial Notes.

No. 2 white-mixed corn, and its companion, rejected, have been selling so high and so urgently sought for, that within the past few days there has been talk of a deal in May. The shortage for this month is placed only as high as 75,000 bushels, though it may be more, or even much less. Of course, if the receipts continue as large, or as small and the arrivals so light, that it is believed that the price will go to 70c ere the month closes, especially as city room and millers are hurrying to get it offered. The shortage in May is about all controlled by Sheridan & Ryan, who are said to have it bought for city millers.—Reports of "wheat" in sight continue to pour in from different sections, principally from Illinois, where several years' crops have been raised on the same land. Missouri is furnishing its quota of these reports, and even Kansas is now sending in the same kind of information. It was poor reports from St. T. F. Prime, the crop statistician, that bulled the Chicago market this morning. Prime's report on spring wheat, as furnished the Culver Commission Company was good: "Taking 100 for a standard, what general condition of crop was this day? Sixty-one per cent; 114 report 85 to 95; 474 report 95 to 105. Where up, how is the stand? 564 report good; 38 report fair; 3 report poor. Increase or decrease in acreage? 1,000 to 229 report increased; 157 report decreased; 150 report same." It was his report on winter wheat that was unfavorable, and then mainly from Illinois and Missouri. The former way, who trawls for Redmond Cleary & Co., writes from Harrisonville, Mo.: "On the line of Central Branch and Western Division Missouri Pacific, the prospects are uniformly good for large crops. Fruit trees now, yes, are being headed out. On Pleasant Hill branch of Southern Kansas Road all dealers on the line, as well as farmers I have talked with, assure me that under the most favorable circumstance, have more than half of the crop of last year. When it is beginning to head the heavy rank growth proves to be the case. The same is true of Kansas and Arizona division and L. & S. division Missouri Pacific. Mr. Hutton, one of the largest wheat growers in Cass County, told me this a. m. he had one piece of 92 acres of wheat he was plowing up; said before it began to head he expected 30 bu per acre. Dr. Barrett says from reliable information received he thinks fully 50 per cent will prove to be cheat. Corn planting very backward, but fair stand reported."—Al. Stonebraker, just in from a five days' inspection of the wheat fields of St. Charles, Lincoln and Pike counties, Mo., says: "Prospect is very blue; very discouraging. I would not have believed it had I not seen it myself. I interviewed every farmer I could see, and they all said—that wheat looked very poor. The president of the National Bank at St. Charles has 800 acres in wheat and he told me that he would give me all the wheat I could cut off it. My uncle has one of the best farms in the State, and he says he has a good crop of wheat and oats. He told me the prospects were the poorest of any time in twenty years. It is the cheat. They have come too much since the rains. The visible supply (New York statement) shows a decrease of 1,819,000 bu in wheat, 1,515,000 bu in corn and 73,000 bu in oats.—This morning Fred Von Phul commenced trading on St. Louis 'Change again after a long illness. His "bucket shop" is as an experiment, and if it becomes a success it is probable the other "bucket shops" will begin using a license. The Merchants' Exchange voted to-day to adjourn over Decoration Day, next Friday. Signor Ricardo-Everett and Mons. Henri Grevy both unite in the opinion that lard must go lower. As for Happy Jim Wagner, he is the worst bear on lead, wheat and corn that rambles over the floor of the Exchange. "Cheat" exclaimed a wheat short with a scornful glance. "You'll find more varieties of cheat in that lot than in all the wheat fields of the country." "The St. Louis quotations supply a long felt want," remarked Fred Von Phul, "as the tramp said when he asked for bread and they gave him pie."

The Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING AT 1 P. M.

Wheat—Stock 818,687 bu, against 813,938 yesterday. No. 2 red 121,172 bu., an increase of 149 bu. Elevator withdrawals 2,898 bu in city, 3,161 by railroads. There was a little more animation this morning than for some time, and changes in price were more decided and frequent. There were more buyers, both on outside and local account, and the strengthen of the market. Reports of wheat turned into "cheat" came in from the country, from parties who have been out examining the wheat fields, and others. While the buyers seemed to believe these reports were exaggerated and sensational yet they were rendered nervous enough by them to refrain from selling freely. On the other hand there was a good deal of buying, some on these damage reports and others in a scalping way. To add to the strength, Chicago went up on Prime's telegraphic crop report that was said to be discouraging on the condition of winter wheat. The New York visible, too, showed 1,800,000 bu. decrease that helped the bull side materially, so that though cables were dull and weak, and the weather fine, the market favored the bull side. Up to the close of the noon call this strength held unabated, but afterward Chicago held out inducements for selling by weakening off herself. The demand at once slackened in the home market, and sellers became bolder, so that prices went off, finally closing weak at ¼@⅜ cent above yesterday's closing. The morning bear sale was weak all through, having more sellers than buyers, and though fluctuating $1 11⅛ at first call, was offered at that price and only $1 11 bid. June was offered at $1 09¾ early, but later than was bid. July opened at 95¾, and advanced until on the noon call 96¾ was paid, afterwards declining to and closing at 95¾@96⅛. August sold at 92, and opening up to 94¼, closing at 93¾ bid. Year from 92½ early to 93¾, closing at 93¾. The two-days' holiday (for to-morrow will be the four fear's secession and most millers will then be out of the market) caused a dull and heavy market. There was not much demand and that for the best, and holders were disposed to press their offerings for sale. No. 2 red $1 11 regular, $1 12@1 11¼ in 8s. L. No. 3 red $1 01 bid for 8s. L.; No. 4 $0 salked for St. L.; rejected 48 bid 8 sales, 65¾ for D.

Corn—Stock 879,434 bu, against 913,613 yesterday; No. 2 mixed, 569,424 bu, a decrease of 32,345 bu. Elevator withdrawals 10,648 bu by city, 46,797 by railroads, 7,220 to river. This market shared in the improvement with wheat, and chiefly through sympathy, though in a lesser degree so far as prices advanced. The decrease of 1,650,000 in the visible, as shown by Walker of New York, helped the advance. Trading, however, was small, as local traders gave most attention to wheat, and there were not many orders here from the outside. The market weakening off in wheat put this market down some and the close was weak, though 56@56¼ above yesterday's close. May sold on noon call at 56 to 55¾. June ranged from 53 early to 53¾ on noon call, but was not worth over 53¾ at close. July opened at 53¾ and gradually advanced to 55¼ on the noon call and 55¾ and afterwards went down to 55@55¼, but soon recovering to 55¾, but late eased off to and closed at 55¼. August sold at 54¾ to 54¾. Year was offered at 46¾, bid 44¾. The cash market was firm and sales were at higher prices, but this was owing to the advance in futures and light offerings more than to any great demand. Order buyers were the principal purchasers, except city millers, who were after white-mixed. Exporters did nothing. No. 2 mixed 52 in 8s. L. 53¼ in E. No. 2 white-mixed 63¼ bid for regular; rejected 60 in A. 61 in S. 61¾@62 in 8s. L.; rejected 61 in St. L. 63¼@63½ E side; no grade 50 asked in Y.

Oats—Stock 152, 764 bu, against 165,072 yesterday. No. 2 129,489 bu, a decrease of 10,504bu. Elevator withdrawals 4,063 bu to city. Futures were firm, but traded in very lightly, the only sales for June being at 32¾. May was offered at 32¾, bid 32⅝; July at 32, bid 31¾; year at 27, bid 26¾. Cash No. 2 was dull but firm, selling at 32¾ in St. L.; for regular 32¾ bid; rejected salable at 32¼ in St. L.

Rye—Stock 44,238 bu, against 44,238 yesterday; No. 2, 39,628 bu. Grade No. 2 sold in C. at 79¾, which was considerably below the latest previous sale.

Flour—The demand was very light and the general market quiet and nominal. Values unchanged as the following: We quote the inside prices on strong grades and outside lots between grades: Extra fancy $5 50@5 80; fancy $5 20@5 30; choice $4 85@4 70; family $3 90@4 05; XXX $3 50@3 60; XX $3 20@3 30 x $2 90@3 05; superfine $2 60@2 70; fine $2 35@2 45; patent $3 90@4 05. These prices are for lots on arrival at depot and Levee; favorite brands 25c more and order lots higher.

Cornmeal—No change at $2 10@3 15 on orders; pearlmeal, grits and hominy $2 65@3 00.

Bran—Steady at $2 55@2 70 del.

Millfeed—Dull but firmer. Sacked bran 72 f. o. b. E track; 75 f. o. b. this side; bulk 67½ at country point.

Hay—Choice in demand and firm, but all else dull. This side —Prairie $12 for prime; $14@15 for choice; mixed $13@14 for common to prime; timothy $13@20 for prime to fancy Eastside—$10@11 lower than above rates.

Provisions were stronger and rather better in price, as the Chicago market had been wound up still higher by manipulation, and July pork sold there at $20. The demand for meats was better, but otherwise there was little activity. Standard mess pork sold at $16 75@17 to go South, but as there was no speculative buying nothing was done in round lots, some holders of which asked $18. Yesterday prime steam lard sold at Union Depot at 7.85 and to-day this side was worth 10c more. Spot loose dry salt shoulders sold at 6, longs at 8¼, cribs at 8.85@8.40 and shorts at 8¾. In late Saturday several up-country deals changed hands, but to-day the sellers were asking more than buyers would pay. Quite an active business was transacted in bacon, both packed and loose; shoulders sold packed at 7 and longs at 9@9¼; cribs at 8¾; clears at 9. In loose; shorts at 9¼@9¾ packed and 9.20 loose. Hams 12@13¾ for plain and canvased; fancy small sugars 14@14¾. Breakfast bacon 11@11¾. Sausages 7 @ 8c. Strictly prime lard in 80 lb tubs 8¼; 50 lb cans packages 10; best choice cake 6; No. 2 5¾; tallow 5¾@5¾. Grease—Brown 4¼@4½; yellow 5@5¼; white 5¾@6. Tallow—Prime 3¾@3¾; yellow 3¾@4; white 4¼@4½; grease 3¾@4; rough 2¾@3. Lard—Small way 8¼@8¾; mid—small way 8¾@9c higher.

Highwines—Unchanged at $1 09, with sales of 40 brls Cincinnati not quoted. Chicago and Peoria $1 12.

Lead weak and very dull; no demand noticeable, and sellers willing to concede even lower prices than they publicly quoted. Refined was freely offered at $6 85, and could have been bought for June delivery at $6 45. Common domestic in New York was quoted at $6 60.

Grass Seeds—Nothing doing on account of no offerings. We quote Timothy prime millers' $2 45@2 55; common do $2 30@2 40; clover at $4 75@4 90; red top $2 50@2 75. Tomothy at $1 10@1 20.

Flaxseed—In demand at $1 03.

Hempseed—Late sale at $1 25 for small lot.

Castor Beans—Prime salable at $2 25.

Cotton.

Steadiness characterized all the spot markets to-day and the different markets were without change of any kind. At Liverpool trading was very fair, and sales were made on a basis of 5 9-16d for uplands and 5 11-16d for middlings at New York and New Orleans. Futures were lower from the start, and New York quotations at 2:30 p. m. were lower by two to eight points, while New Orleans at 1 p.m. was off one to two points, while Liverpool opened and closed steady at a decline from yesterday of 1-64d. Locally there was a very light trade transacted, the demand emanating to very little from the arrivals small, while salable stock's were reduced to less than 5,000 bales.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary 8¼; ordinary 9¼; good ordinary 10¾; low middling 11¼; middling 11¾; good middling 11¾; middling fair 12¼. Stained—Low middling 9¾; middling 10¼; good ordinary 9¾. Tinges—Low middling 10; middling 10¾.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCK.—Gross receipts to-day 187 bales, against 702 bales last year; since September, 1883, 290,206 bales, against 405,143 bales same time last year. Shipments to-day 307 bales, against —— bales last year; since September 1, 1883, 294,845 bales, against 426,439 bales same time last year; stock in compresses and warehouses to-day 7,427 bales, against —— bales.

NET RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCKS—Net receipts at United States ports (for 5 days) 4,036 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,027 bales; same time last year 18,572; exports to France —— bales; same time last year 88,943; stock 425,838; same day last year 512,781; net receipts since September 1, 1883, 1,745,903.

LIVERPOOL, Uplands 5¾d; Orleans 6 5-16d; sales 12,000 bales. Futures closed steady. May and June 6 22-64d; June and July 6 22-64d; July and August 6 25-64d; August and September 6 13-64d; September and October 6 2-64d; October and November 5 16-64d; November and December 6 13-64d.

Cotton-Belt Bulletin (Latest).

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, ST. LOUIS, May 27, 1884, 5 P. M.

Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

Districts.	Average. Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain fall.
1 Wilmington	82	64	0.53
2 Charleston	88	66	0.76
3 Augusta	86	65	0.21
4 Savannah	88	64	0.08
5 Atlanta	84	64	0.18
6 Montgomery	85	65	0.02
7 Mobile	84	64	0.15
8 New Orleans	86	66	0.00
9 Galveston	84	64	0.28
10 Vicksburg	82	66	0.11
11 Little Rock	80	62	0.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month	85
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed: POST-DISPATCH,

515 and 517 Market street.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1884.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months, can have the Post-Dispatch mailed to them regularly at the usual rates, by leaving their address at the counting-room, No. 515-17, Market street.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PEOPLE'S—Tony Denier's "Humpty Dumpty."

EDWARDS' THEATER COMIQUE.—Variety Olio.

GREGORY'S DIME MUSEUM—Big Whale and Theatorium.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

UNION PARK—St. Louis Unions vs. Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m.

THE Chicago Convention is making the Indianapolis affair look like a side show.

THE story of the Belt Steam Railroad does not encourage us to expect much from the proposed Levee Connecting Railroad.

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday commenced its prayers for the Republican party. This is, no doubt, well meant, but it is too late.

REPUBLICAN statesmanship is now devoted to preventing a possible stampede at Chicago. While everybody expects a stampede everybody is afraid of it.

THE memorable events of yesterday were the meeting of the Missouri State Republican Committee and the visit of a delegation of the Peace Society to President ARTHUR. One hardly knows which of the two is the most important body.

MR. FERRY, the French Premier, is in favor of the abolition of the system by which Senators are chosen for life. The system is a bad one, but it is an improvement on the system in this country by which Senatorships are obtained by purchase.

IT is sad to think of a dishonest railroad clerk forging vouchers, but it is sadder to think that the capitalists of St. Louis have so little of the fear of God in their hearts and so little respect for the usury laws of the State that they will take 12 per cent. interest a month. They might as well be Wall street bank presidents.

THE Republicans of Missouri are to hold a convention and nominate a full State ticket. We believe that the generous sacrifice made by the Hon. D. P. DYER in running, at his own expense, on the last similar occasion, has as yet been wholly unrewarded by official recognition of any kind, and his experience may be discouraging.

IT is said that the New York business men's boom was originally intended for GRANT, and that it was merely the fortuitous coincidence of a Wall street cyclone which wafted it over to ARTHUR. The business men's boom in St. Louis which our favorite Major C. M. WHITNEY is now manufacturing is wholly designed for ARTHUR and is rock-built, like the Custom House itself, and enduring forever.

IT IS only natural that a Greenbacker should believe in the omnipotence of greenbacks, but SOLON CHASE of Maine, the historic owner of "them steers," is surely carrying his doctrine to an extreme when he expresses the opinion that BUTLER must be using money, because otherwise he "cannot account for his getting such a devil of a boom." If this ideal Greenbacker is ready to admit that the Greenbackers yield so readily to the sweet, seductive influence of the bar'l one might as well abandon all hopes of the purification of American politics and cast his allegiance with the old corrupt parties.

WE have referred to Col. O'Day as a candidate for delegate-at-large from Missouri to Chicago, on the strength of his railroad influence. But there are some Democrats here connected with railroad interests who do not use their official connections for the manipulation of politics. We do not ignore the past services of men like Henry C. Brokmeyer of St. Louis, and Louis Houck of Cape Girardeau.—[Republican.

If there is any meaning to this it means that the railroad attorneys who work the political machine with the *Republican* are patriots, while those who are not are bad men. For our part we are in favor of making up the State Committees exclusively of railroad attorneys, so as to have it harmonious and symmetrical.

THE decision of Judge WALKER of the Superior Court of Indiana, declaring a compact to maintain insurance rates illegal, is a decision which, if generally sustained, would take the legal support out from under nearly every branch of business as it is carried on at present. We yesterday published an account of the way in which wool buying is managed in this city, and this is only one instance of the almost invariable rule of combination and monopoly. In fact, everything from the management of a railroad or a coal mine down to a match factory is managed on the pooling plan. The trouble is that the pools which have no legal standing seem to hold together better and to have less trouble than the business interests which the law sustains and protects, and it is doubtful whether combinations to maintain prices could not continue to flourish even if Judge WALKER's decision was made to cover the whole country.

NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

From now until the final ballot of the convention the news from Chicago will be the leading subject of interest; all eyes and ears and thoughts are turned toward the transactions which will result in giving us a candidate for the Presidency.

The private testimony of our special correspondents is supplemented by the evidence of the Chicago papers that the local arrangements for obtaining the news have been strangely neglected, and that the managers of the convention have paid no attention whatever to this important part of the business. The special correspondents who are already on the scene find no facilities of assistance in their work of news gathering, and are thrown on their own resources.

Under such circumstances the people who stay away from Chicago have a better chance of finding out what is going on than those in the city. Our special dispatches from Chicago thus far are better than anything we have seen in the Chicago papers, and we have no hesitation in promising our readers that they will get more complete and accurate information up to the very hour of going to press from the various editions of the POST-DISPATCH than they could get if they were in Chicago, and furnished with seats in the hall of the convention.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Yellowstone Park appeared in the Senate again yesterday as a bone of contention. An attempt was made to grant a right of way through it to a railroad, and Senator LOGAN, who is not usually accused of oversensitiveness, declared that he had never been lobbied in his life as he had been by the United States official who had undertaken to lobby this bill through. The question is a very simple one. The United States finds itself in possession of a piece of property for which it has no use as a Government. The rule which has prevailed at Washington for twenty years in all such cases is that it is the duty of patriotism to get up some scheme for taking the property away from the Government. The precedents of Republican administration for the last twenty years have been gathering a force of lobbyists, speculators and claim grabbers around the departments, and these gentlemen want the Yellowstone Park. They want every right or title that can be obtained. They want the monopoly of the roads, of the hotels, of the springs, of the timber, of the grazing, of the travel; they are persistent, greedy, shameless, adroit, corrupt and determined; they are ready to beg, bully, bribe, exhaust every means except paying an honest price for their bargain, and they may be expected to continue their attempts on the national park as long as there is anything left to steal.

There is only one way to prevent the constant recurrence of the Yellowstone Park scandal, and that is to get rid of all the grabbing and lobbying influences at Washington which now encourage and reward all dishonest schemers. As long as the Government is run as it has been, we may expect the jobbers and grabbers to be as numerous and offensive as they are now

IN answer to the frequent requests of aspirants to the public service we beg to mention the gratifying circumstance that there is a vacancy somewhere in the Post Office, that there is to be an examination under the civil service rules sometime next month, that at present there are only some two hundred and fifty applicants for examination, but it is expected that there will be a round three hundred by the time the examination comes off. It seems to be a great waste of energy to examine three hundred applicants for one clerkship, and no harm would be done if the vacancy were filled by the ordeal of drawing straws.

Illegality of Insurance Rates Compacts.

From the American Trade-Journal.

Some months ago the local Board of Fire Underwriters of Indianapolis established a compact to maintain rates and appointed a local manager to regulate things in connection therewith. A few weeks ago one of the agents brought suit against another for damages, claiming a violation of the compact by cutting rates. The case was tried in the Superior Court, and to-day Judge Walker decided for the defendant, in substance as follows: That all such compacts are void, for the reason that their enforcement would be injurious to the interest of the public. It is only where restraint is partial and for a good consideration, as well as a reasonable restraint, that it can be upheld. As has been said the "law barely permits and never encourages such contracts." All presumptions are against agreements of that kind. In the agreement in this suit no reasons appear for the execution of such compact. To make an exception to insurance would be contrary to the rule applying to all trades and classes of business. No good reason can be given why it should be made an exception. A contract that destroys rivalry in business and stifles competition is prejudicial to public prosperity. That competition is the life of trade is not the language of the street alone, but is a proverb of the law. The law favors trade and its first aim is to promote the public interest. If the companies were all upon the same footing, had the same number of agents, the same amount of capital stock, etc., there might be a reason for establishing standard rates. Recognising the rights of the public to an unrestricted competition in trade, one of the strongest demands is that great monopolies shall not be permitted to control prices and rule labor in their interests.

Life of a Retired Gotham Banker.

From the New York World.

While the deputy marshals were patrolling the street in front of the flats, a handsome woman of about 30 or 40 came out of the doorway. She is a stout woman with dark complexion, and was dressed in black cashmere and wore a white shawl over her shoulders. As she stepped upon the sidewalk the tall deputy placed himself at her side and they walked to Sixth avenue. The tall man did not enter into conversation with the woman, but simply acted as an escort or as an officer guarding a prisoner. The woman purchased a quart of ice cream and carried it to the house. The deputy left her at the door without a word. An hour or two afterward the woman reappeared and the same performance was gone through with. It is said that the woman was Mr. Fish's lady friend.

At midnight the deputy marshals were still watching the house from the outside, while Deputies Brady and Grimes remained inside with the prisoner. Mr. Fish's friends and sons had left him, and apparently the house was closed for the night.

Blaine's Poor Management.

Chicago Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

I am struck with the poor class of managers Blaine, as well as Arthur, has. Blaine's leadership is entirely a popular one, made up of anybody who will volunteer. Four years ago his cause here was managed by Joe Chaffee, who has just lost half his fortune with Buck Grant; by William E. Chandler, whom Arthur annexed; by Richard C. McCormack, who has lost about all his savings in New York mining operations, and by Stephen Elkins, who is still said to be rich, though he has probably lost in the panic. Elkins adheres to Blaine. Chaffee is nearly broken-hearted, but he is for Blaine next after Logan, and believes Logan has no chances. Blaine's new leaders come out of the better element and the editorial class, like William Walter Phelps, Warner Miller, Joseph Medill, Charles Foster and the old friends of Garfield.

A Dark Horse With a Record.

From the New York Herald.

One is that Mr. Gresham has a remarkably clean record. The Republican party is unfortunate in having been in power so long that almost all of its ablest members have been in office, and consequently committed at least blunders, if nothing worse. Mr. Gresham has not been prominent in office until recently, and what he has done has been well done; so his official, like his personal reputation, is enviable. Compromise candidates must not be obnoxious to any one who is formidable as a political power. Mr. Gresham has no enemies yet but thievish contractors, and, notwithstanding the failure of the prosecutions against the Star Route conspirators their political power can hardly be deemed formidable in the coming campaign.

Greenbackers Have a Fiat Value.

From the Chicago Times.

But it is not to be supposed for a moment that so sagacious a politician as Butler thinks the Greenbackers are worth transportation, much less expenses, for their own intrinsic value. He knows well enough that they have only a fiat value—a value for the purpose of saying to the July Chicago convention: "Nominate B. F. Butler for President, and we, with the rest of the Adullamites, will help you elect him, and take our chances when it comes to a division of the spoils."

Sam Clubb for Delegate at Large.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Moberly Monitor, in pleasant words, nominates the editor of this paper for delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention, which gives an opportunity to say, respectfully but imperatively, that he could not accept the service.

The Grand Old Party Again.

From Ker's Star Route Testimony.

"Kellogg told Bliss that he took the $20,000 received from Price and used it for political purposes in Louisiana."

MEN OF MARK.

LISZT, having injured his eyes by much writing of music, is regaining health at Weimar. He is 74.

MR. LABOUCHERE is not fond of fishing. But he tried to go down hill on a bicycle and landed on the back of his head.

KING LUDWIG of Bavaria has just been having another good time of private opera. He will not tolerate another auditor, even an equally musical Prince, though he himself plays second fiddle to the smallest potentates in Europe.

MLLE. YELDO has created a sort of Comstock consternation in Paris by exhibiting at Giroux's a plaster group representing "The Temptation of St. Anthony," which the Salon rejected as decidedly too tempting, while the Moniteur des Arts pronounces it a moral and very comforting work.

CALVIN BRICE, the Ohio railway man, is described as "a bright-eyed, red-whiskered young man of less than 40 years." Within the last six years he has made more than $1,000,000. It was he who originated the plan of the "Nickel Plate." He lately deeded $6,000,000 to his wife as her part of the profits up to this date.

IT has often been said that a man who is eccentric to a marked degree in his clothing is partially insane, and the theory is not without plausibility. Judge Luke P. Poland, the Vermont blue-coated, gold-buttoned Congressman, who has been so conspicuous in Washington since the memory of man, has discarded his remarkable clothes and appeared this week as a regulation dude. A Congressional commission of lunacy would be ordered if cranks were not too common in that body to be noticeable.

MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS is the director of the Second National Bank who saved it from its late unworthy President's last attack upon it by paying jointly and evenly with the elder Eno the check of $95,000 that his rascal son had cashed and got through the Clearing House after confessing to his embezzlement of millions. The part that Mr. Phelps took throughout the adjustment of the affairs of that bank, if it ever should come to be completely known, would be universally pronounced of epic proportions.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

A LADY at Sheridan, Ill., 75 years of age, is a victim of whooping cough. She is evidently in her second childhood.

MISS HATTIE BLAINE is said to have inherited great talents as a writer. It will be remembered that Gail Hamilton is her aunt.

IT is stated by a Washington paper that Leonard Jerome gave his daughter $10,000 when she married Lord Randolph Churchill, and secured its payment by a lien on the Union League Club rooms.

MRS. DUBOYS, the daughter of Gen. Sherman, is a devotee of the rose. In her rose garden at Pass Christian, Miss., there may be seen three hundred and fifty varieties of the loveliest of all flowers.

THERE are 35,000 more women than men in Philadelphia. In the country generally, thirty States and Territories have more men than women, and seventeen States and Territories have more women than men.

MME. AUBAN-MOET, the wife of the Parisian wine merchant, died a short time ago at Seville, leaving a fortune of 60,000,000 francs. In her will she said: "I bequeath all of my fortune to my husband, but in case he should refuse to accept it, or should die before I do, all of my fortune shall belong to Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte." The husband accepted the fortune.

THE only daughter of Minister Russell Lowell is the wife of Edward Burnett, son of the famous cocoaine manufacturer. She is a demure little lady, and bears a slight resemblance in looks to her distinguished father. She is noted as one of the best horsewomen in New England. Last summer she went across the ocean alone, in order to spend a few weeks with her father, and returned as she went.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The WORLD says: "Sonny Lincoln has found a powerful rivalry for the second place on the Republican ticket at last. Until very recently nearly every candidate for the first position seemed willing to tie himself to Sonny, but since the delegates began to flow towards Chicago the banners tell a different tale. It is 'Blaine and victory,' 'Arthur and victory,' 'Sherman and victory,' 'Logan and victory,' and so on even down to 'Edmunds and victory.' As the second nominee comes from the State of hallucination he is available to run with any candidate."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "The sole ambition of Hayes was to save by disgraceful niggardliness as much as possible out of the salary to which he had no right. When his turn ended and the accidents of office fell from him he began at once to sink to his true level. He has been kept in oblivion since by the force of public contempt. He is absolutely without influence and almost without a friend. His own party scorns him. The feeling of scorn for him has at last penetrated the most hidebound prejudices and minds of the lowest moral stratum. Even Beecher reviles him."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "The Republican Senatorial report concerning the Danville disturbances exaggerates what was a lamentable affair into the proportions of a sanguinary political plot of kill and terrorize. The Democratic Senatorial report relating to the Copiah county investigation distorts the few facts which it touches, belittles a political vendetta by calling it a neighborhood feud, and attempts to distract attention from the main point by a rhetorical flourish which bears no more relation to the Copiah County massacre than it does to the resolutions of 1798, or the Saybrook platform. Both of these reports are unqualifiedly partisan, and both were composed with other aims than those which would guide straight to the truth."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "The number of Republicans who favor another Democratic raid upon American industries is not large. The circumstance that some of them are conspicuous and have been highly honored, like Mr. Beecher, does not alter the fact that they are few in number, and on this subject almost without influence in the Republican party. The claim that their number is increasing, moreover, is palpably wrong. For many years there has not been so small a number of Republicans in favor of a reduction of duties as there has been since the enactment of the tariff law of 1883."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Where the Readers of the Post-Dispatch Find a Hearing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The ladies of the Choral Society are justly severe and outspoken in their criticism of Theodore Thomas for his refusal to supply the ladies of the Choral with tickets of admission to the concert. It is certainly unjust, and may we not hope that public sentiment, by unanimous expression, will censure Theodore Thomas until he is forced to comply with what is believed to be a reasonable request of the ladies in interest. ONE OF THEM.

[It is undoubtedly a hardship that the ladies of the Choral Society cannot be favored with tickets at the coming concerts, but the fact is that it is simply impossible for the management to give away 400 seats each night. When the Music Hall is built we will have more room, and then managers will be able to do better. As it is, even if every seat in the theater is sold and paid for, the management will hardly do more than meet the heavy expenses in the Wagnerian festival. Our advice to the Chorals is to do their best to help this affair along, and then to boom the Exposition.—EDITOR POST-DISPATCH.]

A Street-Car Episode.

ST. LOUIS, May 26, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Last Saturday, about 4 p. m., a lady with two small children, one of which she carried in her arms, entered car No. 63, south-bound. When the conductor, a burly Irishman, came to collect the fares, she tendered him a nickel and a child's car ticket. He refused to take the same, saying it was not enough. The lady objected, saying she was an old patron on the line and had never paid more, even on the same car. The conductor began heaping a pile of abuse on the lady, to the disgust of every lady in the car (several lady passengers with children being on the same), and, amid a lot of swearing, stopped the car, got hold of one of the children and the lady and tried to throw them off the car, when two gentlemen interfered and prevented the conductor from accomplishing his brutal desire. The lady then saw herself bulldozed, the children commenced to cry and she paid the demanded fare. Later on a gentleman got on the car with a still larger child than the lady had, but he being a man and not easily bulldozed, had only to pay one fare. Now, do you not think this an outrage? By publishing the above you will greatly oblige

A READER AND SPECTATOR.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INDIGNANT SUBSCRIBER.—Write on only one side of your paper.

H.—There has been no organized cremation society in St. Louis for three years.

SUBSCRIBER.—The banks will take a holiday. Announcement will be made of the closing hours at the Post Office.

SUBSCRIBER.—You can probably get the gold dollar pieces through a jeweler, or perhaps through a Third Street Broker.

SUBSCRIBER.—As the Chicago Times and Tribune both refuse to make their circulation known we cannot undertake to give an official report. The circulation of each is reported as being under 30,000 copies.

JOE M.—The Chouteau's big load of cotton did not come to St. Louis and was not the biggest load carried. The Henry Frank carried the greatest number of bales. The big loads are carried from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The Becky Jones Boom.

H. Watterson in the Courier-Journal.

Becky Jones is old; she is not beautiful; she is in lowly station; but she is worthier a place than any another in the world's "dream of fair women," and there is that in her unaffected honor and courage which gives life to the creations of novelists and poets.

A Slur on the Southern Delegates.

From the Chicago News.

"Yes, all the great crooks will be here during the convention," Police Superintendent Doyle said yesterday, in talking with a Daily News reporter. "But I do not think they will be able to do much work, for I am preparing to meet them.

A Director's Lot Is Not a Happy One.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The May Festival directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, possibly with the intention of discovering how and why they had been hit so hard.

JEFFERSON CITY.

New Corporations—Minteer the Candidate for Treasurer—Capital Notes.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., May 28.—The following incorporations filed articles to-day: Moore & Sears Dry Goods and Carpet Company of Nevada; capital, $30,000. The Baumantine Galvanized Iron Manufacturing Company of St. Louis; capital, $100,000.

Col. James C. Minteer of Chillicothe, candidate for State treasurer, is in the city looking after his interests. He feels hopeful of the outcome, but does not boast of his strength.

Vernon W. Knapp and Robert W. Goode of St. Louis are here on legal business.

A HALF POUND OF DYNAMITE.

The Startling Discovery of a Newspaper Publisher at Wabash, Ind.

WABASH, IND., May 28.—Great excitement has been caused at Xenia, near this place, by the discovery of a half-pound dynamite shell, with a three-foot fuse attached, under the Journal office. The proprietors of the paper suspect the perpetrator to be a person whose enmity had been incensed through some publication. It is supposed the intention of the villain was to explode the dynamite at night when no one was in the office, so as to destroy the building without taking life.

NOT GUILTY.

Neil McKeague, Who was Charged With Murder, in a Chicago Court.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Neil McKeague, charged with the murder of the aged Wilson couple at Winnetka two months ago, was acquitted this morning on the indictment charging him with the murder of the husband. The indictment charging him with the murder of the wife is still pending, but the evidence is the same in both cases. The trial occupied three weeks.

Refuse to Accept a Reduction.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—Fifteen hundred coal miners of the third pool have refused to accept a reduction of one quarter of a cent, and will strike unless the district price is paid. A delegate meeting will be held at Monongahela City to consider the advisability of ordering a general strike of the four pools.

Funeral Directors' Association.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 28.—The Funeral Directors' Association of Pennsylvania met in annual session here this morning, with 200 delegates in attendance, a number from other States. Nothing of importance has yet been transacted.

THE TWO REGIMENTS.

Must Consolidate if They Wish to be Supported.

Officers of the First Opposed to Consolidation—The Citizens' Committee Guarantee a Consolidated Regiment $10,000 a Year for Five Years—A Brighter Prospect Than has Been Presented for Years.

It is a matter for general congratulation that the differences and animosities that have existed for such a long period between the First and Third regiments, are now being settled and healed up by the business men of the city, who have the best interests of the military at heart, and at the same time it is a credit to St. Louis that her merchants have made such generous offers toward the support of the militia. The method adopted for settling all differences between the regiments is a consolidation of both regiments. This proposition has been opposed by the majority of the officers of the First Regiment, but it is thought that such a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon them that they will be compelled to give their assent to the scheme. It has been heretofore stated in the POST-DISPATCH that meetings have been held with the object of effecting a consolidation. Last night the committee of both regiments, to whom was referred the resolution asking for a consolidation, met the officers of the First Regiment at the Armory and made a report. The committee consisted of Capts. Duncan and Roemer on the part of the First Regiment, Capt. Bull and Lt. Comfort on the part of the Third, Lt. E. S. Abadie for the Cavalry, and Lt. P. H. Skipwith for the Artillery, both the latter organizations being attachments of the First Regiment. The report recommended the consolidation of both regiments upon the following basis: Company A, Capt. Cookson; Co. B, Capt. Beck; C, Capt. Duncan; D, Capt. Walbridge; E, Capt. Bull; F, Capt. Priest; G, Capt. Fritz; H, Capt. Stith; I, Capt. Buchanan; K, Capt. Marshall; L, Capt. Tilley; Troop A, Battery A and Busch Zouaves attached. The number of the regiment had not been determined on, but the general opinion was that it should be

"THE SEVENTH."

When the report was made it was discovered that there was a division of sentiment among the officers of the First as to the consolidation. Capts. Cookson and Tilley were opposed to such a movement. No action was taken upon the report, as the officers said they needed time, and their presence was necessary at a battalion drill. They agreed to hold an executive session later and to announce the result of their deliberations at its close. The meeting adjourned and the officers took command of their companies for a battalion drill. In the meantime a more important meeting was being held at the St. Louis Club House, being that of the citizens' committee who have taken upon themselves the disagreeable duty of raising funds for the military. In the absence of the chairman, Gen. Sherman, Maj. Sam'l. Cupples called the meeting to order, and on motion Mr. Carlos Greeley was made chairman. Maj. Cupples then presented for approval, the names of the following gentlemen as members of the finance and legislative committees:

Finance Committee—William A. Harrgndine, A. G. Niedringhaus, J. A. Waterworth, Samuel Cupples, C. S. Greeley, Adolphus Busch, D. P. Grier, Jerome Hill, C. W. Barstow, Johnson Beggs, G. Paddock, Dr. W. Taussig, Julius S. Walsh, Geo. M. Wright and Gen. W. T. Sherman (ex-officio). Legislative Committee—Gerard B. Allen, Jas. Bagnell, S. W. Cobb, S. Cupples, John T. Davis, S. M. Kennard, M. J. Lippman, J. G. Prather, C. C. Rainwater, E. O. Stanard, E. C. Simmons, W. H. Stone, Ellis Wainwright, Jos. W. Branch, D. R. Francis and Gen. W. T. Sherman. The appointments were approved. After a great deal of discussion about the present indebtedness of the Armory Association and the amount of money necessary to the support of the militia it was agreed to pay off the $4,500 now owed by the association, and to pledge themselves to raise the sum of $10,000 a year for five years, for the support of the military, no money, however, to be given to individual companies. Immediately representatives of the following business houses pledged themselves to contribute $100 a year for five years: Hill, Fontaine & Co., Shapleigh-Cantwell Hardware Company, Henry Hitchcock, Cupples Woodenware Company, Huse-Loomis Ice Company, Wainwright Brewing Company, St. Louis Stamping Company, Meyer Bros. & Co., Greeley-Burnham Grocer Company, Fink & Nasse, Crow, Hargadine & Co., Smith, Beggs & Rankin, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Excelsior Manufacturing Company, J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, Chouteau, Harrison & Co., Missouri Glass Company. Messrs. John T. Prather and C. C. Rainwater agree to give $50 each annually. It was stipulated that the subscriptions raised by the committee must amount to $10,000 a year, and,

ON MR. CUPPLES' MOTION,

it was resolved that in the distribution of the fund companies drilling an average of less than twenty men should receive nothing. When this meeting adjourned, a committee consisting of Messrs. Cupples, Scruggs, Kennard and Branch visited the Armory for the purpose of consulting the officers of the First and Third regiments. The First regiment was then having a battalion drill in the street. It was the largest turnout of the regiment at battalion drill in a number of years, 120 men being in line, and any friend of the militia of the city would have felt discomfited on seeing it. The men showed little discipline and with the exception of the Busch Zouaves, no skill. The drill amounted to nothing more than a display of the weakness of the regiment and was the strongest argument yet advanced for a consolidation. The gentlemen from the Citizen's Committee were entertained by the officers of the Third Regiment, Mr. Dwight Tredway and a number of other gentlemen until a late hour, when, the First R giment men not appearing, the visitors took their departure. It was learned during their stay just how strong a pressure will be brought to bear upon both regiments for a consolidation. Maj. Cupples, who has always been a First Regiment champion, is an ardent advocate of consolidation and had addressed a letter to the officers of the First advising them not to resist the movement. The impression was given that unless the two regiments consolidated the ardor of the citizens' committee would abate and the $10,000 a year subscription would not be raised. When the First Regiment men returned to the Armory they held a meeting and announced at its close that they would come to a conclusion at a special executive meeting to be held next Saturday evening. When this announcement was made, everybody left the Armory. The only opponents to consolidation now are a few officers in the First Regiment, one of whom announced last night that his men would never consent to the movement, and another of whom said that, if the order for a consolidation was issued, not over fifty men of the First Regiment would fall in to the new one. The reply of another officer of the First to this speaker was that all the men would accept the proposition, and that the boys only who had no sense would leave. It is not seen now how the First Regiment can resist the effort to consolidate without bringing obloquy upon itself. One of its strongest stays was the hope that Mr. Jay L. Torrey would accept the colonelcy proffered him, but this hope was taken away from it yesterday by a letter from

MR. TORREY,

announcing that his business affairs would prevent him from accepting the honor. The First is now without commanders and without men, its turnout last night being only one-fourth more than that of a single company on a war footing, and if it is in no better condition than that after seven years of State service it certainly would seem the best policy for it to help another short regiment to form one solid, reliable regiment.

During the drill last night Lieut. Miller of Company H was presented by his men with a handsome sword.

FROM EAR TO EAR.

Frank Nowak, a Bohemian Laborer, Kills Himself This Morning.

Frank Nowack, a Bohemian laborer, wearied of the struggle to save money this morning, and in his desperation cut his throat from ear to ear. A few weeks ago he completed the building of a house in the rear of where he lived at 1830 Linden street, but on its completion expressed great dissatisfaction. He still owed some money on the building, and this alone gave him great annoyance. He was displeased with the work and became very despondent. In addition to this he was bothered by the impression that he had some internal injury which would cut short his existence before he could pay his indebtedness out of the rents and his wages. Such was his frame of mind for several weeks but it was not anticipated that he would put an end to his life to terminate his troubles. At 5 o'clock this morning he arose as usual and, in company with a fellow-workman, who lived in his neighborhood, he started to work at Wassel & Pappe's brickyard, on Louisiana avenue, between Shenandoah and Rappahannock streets. After working for about an hour he was missed by the men. As he did not return a search of the yards was instituted and shortly after 6 o'clock he was found dead in a shed on the west side of the yard, with his throat slit from ear to ear. He was drenched with blood, and a few inches from where he lay the razor, covered with blood, was found. The mounted police were notified and the body was ordered to the Morgue. While the messenger was driving towards the Coroner's office, he was met by a son of the deceased, who had learned of the suicide and who ordered the body to be taken to 1830 Linden street, where Deputy Coroner Hennessy viewed the remains.

A Red Cross Relief Boat.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 28.—The Red Cross relief boat, Josh V. Throop, returned yesterday from a short trip down the river, loaded and started up the Ohio to-day on her last trip. She is laden with household furniture, kitchen and cooking untensils, farming implements, harness, plows, scythes, hoes, lumber, nails, stoves, clothing, medicines, etc. She will distribute to the upper end of the Ohio, where the steamer will be discharged. Miss Barton and assistants take the train for Washington. This will close the active labors of the Red Cross during the four months in the flood districts of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Lively Session Held Last Night—Contracts Awarded—Janitors Appointed.

The members of the School Board had an exceptionally lively meeting last night. The question of introducing a new grammar was the cause of much discussion, some preferring Swinton's and others Harvey's. The latter was finally adopted as the text-book. The ways and means committee's report on providing a new colored school in the Twenty-fourth Ward was referred to a joint committee. The report on the financial accounts of the board was referred to the Auditing Committee, after nearly every member had made a speech on the question and Mr. Rombauer had been freely criticised. The Building Committee made the following recommendations, after the resolution giving a holiday to the schools on Memorial day had been passed: That the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company be awarded the contract for hose at 15c. per foot; that the secretary let the sprinkling of streets for 1634c. per foot, and for 20c. opposite unimproved property; that the contract for the heating apparatus of Hodgen School be given to Branch, Crookes & Co. for $3,066, and the furnishing of fresh air-ducts at the same school to Schmaiz & Hoeller for $272; that the contract time for the completion of that school be extended from June 1 to July 1. The fencing of the board's property on Gravois road was given to H. Wanschaffe for $125. Chr. Gilthorn, janitor of the Pestalozzi School, has been dismissed, and A. Knock of Lafayette School transferred to fill the vacancy. H. Kraft, janitor of the Humboldt addition, has been promoted to the Lafayette School, and his place is taken by John Ehler on probation. George West, janitor of school No. 12, has been dismissed and David Booey placed in his stead.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

Fruits and Flowers Distributed To-Day Among the Sick and Suffering.

At the meeting of the Flower Mission this morning there were present, Mesdames Coe, Beard, Cavan, Smith, Rosen, Wilson, Moore, Vosburgh, Watts; Misses Copp, Dix, Carrie and Mamie Ferguson, Lockwood, Roth, Baker, Godfrey, Honey and Shoberg. Flowers were donated by Mesdames Black, Helge, Carter and Andrews; Misses Ricker, Brown, Phelps, Wirts and S. D. Weister and Williams all of Kirkwood; also by Misses Cath and Reed of Rose Hill; Mildred and Helen Allen of Webster; Mrs. Salgey, Mrs. Mermod, Mrs. Fletcher, Misses Helfenstein and Lockwood, Gonnor the florist and Mary Lockland of Pattonville. Fruit was sent by Mrs. Rosen. A "Friend" sent $2, and Mrs. J. A. Smith contributed flowers and papers. Carriages were furnished by Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls and Mr. Brockman. Distribution was made as follows: City Hospital, 96 papers and magazines; 375 bouquets and three dozen lemons; Female Hospital, 106 papers and magazines, 300 bouquets, basket of mint and two dozen lemons; Good Samaritan, 50 papers, 40 bouquets and basket of mint; Children's, 55 bouquets, box of papers, donated by Paul Fisher, and basket of mint. The ladies desire to tender their heartfelt thanks to those who so kindly responded to the appeal for carriages in aid of their benevolent work.

CITY NEWS.

Nathan Cole purchased yesterday the summer garden of the Pickwick Theater for the sum of $11,168 21.

Mrs. Barbara Wunch, aged 63, twice attempted suicide by hanging yesterday. She was cut down by her friends both times.

Marquette Council, No. 90, A. L. of H., gave an entertainment and hop at the Pickwick Theater last night, which was a success in every way.

The closing meeting of St. Mark's Academy for this season was held last night. The academy will meet again the second Tuesday in October.

Chief Harrigan has been requested by H. J. Stierlin to notify the public that flowers for Memorial Day may be left at the sub-police stations.

Hanson Rankin was elected by representatives of the Catholic Sodalities last night to serve as the division marshal of the Catholic parade June 8.

The Bates School kindergarten gave a May-day festival yesterday afternoon. The whole school indulged in a picnic to-day at the Fair Grounds.

A meeting of the Jockey Club directors was held yesterday and all arrangements made for the June meeting. The price of tickets to the club stand was placed at $2 50 for gentlemen and $1 50 for ladies.

Claudie Stewart, a gaudy female of 40 years, was arrested by Officer McDonald last night on a charge of enticing a girl from home for immoral purposes. A woman named Belle Burger and a 15-year-old girl were arrested with her.

The Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society of St. John's M. E. Church met in the church parlors last night and entertained a host of friends with a delightful "missionary tea." Papers were read and $200 contributed to make Mrs. Julina Hayes a life member of the Foreign Missionary Society.

Postmaster Wells states that he is over-run with applications for position from people who think they are entitled to a place by reason of having passed the competitive examination. He says that out of the 250 applicants already examined, only thirty can be taken, as there are not more than that number of vacancies, and these thirty will be those who stood highest in the examination.

THE BUMMER'S BOOM.

BY THE POST-DISPATCH POET.

He was a bum
Of the caper that's known as the proper lum tum;
But that was in the years agone—
Long years ere the splendor of pow'r e'er shone
O'er his high plug hat
Or gilded the mat
That his corned and bunion'd feet now rest upon.

To-day he's way up,
Swinging high in the present political scup,
And he cares very little for friends of those days;
For the brawl in the street, and the wild whisky's craze;
For the broken red nose,
And the vote, I suppose,
That he bought and disposed of in various ways.

He was a thug,
And his "dice" held a buzzing political bug.
He ran with the bummers that ruled the ward,
And every plug ugly could call him his pard;
He was one of the gang,
And for "soap" always sang
When a candidate wanted a precinct hit hard.

He next was a "boss,"
A kind of a five-cent political Joss.
He found now and then a Government job,
And boasted he carried his ward in his fob.
With hat down o'er eyes
He seemed one of the "b'ys,"
As he strutted around with a weed in his gob.

He then turned dude;
No longer athwart his right shoulder he spewed,
He posed as collector for New York's great port,
But clung to the gang and still patronized sport.
He was yet "old pal Chet,"
And the gang, you can bet,
Adored him as one of their own favored sort.

He next was a tail
For the kite that his party in '80 set sail.
A mere bit of ballast, no person gave thought
To the tail; 'twas the kite all the public heed got;
But the tail was at hand
When the time came to land
And it fell with the kite in the White House's lot.

Then came his boom
On the wings of the shot told another's doom.
The bullet that bore James Garfield down
Lit for Arthur the zenith sun of his renown.
Ere the dead heaven's dews
Pressed with golden shoes
The "accident" grabbed up his brogans and crown.

He wants boom No. 2—
Or term No. 2—either meaning will do.
And now from Lake Michigan's shore comes the hum
Of a nascent new boom for this beautiful bum,
A threat of the reign
Of King Arthur again,
And the sway of the lollah and limp lum-ti-tum.

Hooray for the bum!
Let every ward-worker exult for his chum!
Just value this honor by what it will heft
Then joyously shriek, as of reason bereft!
Try to cheer up his jags
If Chicago he bags,
For November will find him most charmingly left.

NEARLY AS BUSY AS BEES

Interesting Social Events at the National Capital.

A Lawn Party at Garfield Hospital the Chief Attraction of the Week—The May Festival and Ball in Honor of the Little People—The Marine Band Concerts.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—This is the busiest week that Washington society has seen since the close of the season proper. Every day of the week thus far has witnessed one or more interesting social events. Yesterday and to-day were especially busy. To-morrow will be devoted to preparation for

A TURN IN THE TIDE.

The Browns Win a Great Victory in New York.

Local Excitement Over the Event—Programme of M. V. A. R. A.—Diamond Chips—Games Yesterday—Sporting Notes and Sundries.

The croakers, whiners and the smaller and less dignified little aggregation of humorists who have been tickling their ribs over the St. Louis Club's ill-success, suddenly had their ammunition drawn last evening and for to-day at least are deprived of one fruitful source of fault-finding and merriment. The game at New York was a splendid one and a grand victory for St. Louis team, inasmuch as the Mets opened the game with a lead of 4 to 0. The score stood at those figures at the end of the fourth inning. The crowd which was watching the POST-DISPATCH bulletin felt very despondent at this discouraging outset, and numerous "I knew its" were heard on every side, with some not loud but deep allusions to "duffers," "wind-hitters" and other complimentary applications common to losing nines. When the Browns made two in the following inning, the sky cleared a little, and when the score was tied in the fifth, there were some who had an idea that the Browns would surely pull through in New York, and turn the luck. The latter class increased for an inning or so, when the singles made by the Mets in the sixth and seventh innings, gave them a lead of two runs, and then the "cussing" began again, not loud but deep. The mutual blinkers in the eighth made it look like "all day" with St. Louis, and the crowd dispersed, a "faithful few" remaining to see the thing out to the bitter end. The last inning was slow coming, but when the figures, St. Louis 3; Mets 0, were bulletined a shout went up which would have done the boys' hearts good if they had heard it. The news spread rapidly amongst the fraternity and hands-hakings and congratulations were in order, with occasional accompaniments of cork popping. The particulars of the game were eagerly waited for, and as yet are rather meagre, but the figures show that St. Louis badly outbatted their opponents, making fourteen hits off Keefe, of which Beasley and Latham got three each; Nicol, Quest and O'Neill two each, Lewis and Comiskey singles. The last inning in which the St. Louis rally took place was marked by Nicol and Lewis leading off with hits, errors helping them around. Latham made a two base hit sending them both home and tieing the score; he himself followed soon after making the winning run. O'Neill pitched an excellent game, and Latham and Quest's infielding was brilliant, they putting out about fifteen men. Comiskey attended to first faultlessly and Strief made two brilliant captures at left field. The defeat was a bad set back for the Mets and a very important advance for St. Louis, who are but three games behind the leaders—the Louisvilles—in games won, and but two in games lost. In order that the position can be taken in at a glance the following table of games lost and won to date is appended:

	GAMES WON.	LOST.
Athletic	14	5
Baltimore	10	8
Brooklyn	7	10
Cincinnati	9	7
Columbus	11	7
Indianapolis	2	13
Louisville	15	4
Metropolitan	14	7
Pittsburg	6	12
St. Louis	12	6
Toledo	4	15
Washington	3	14

Games Yesterday.

The Keystones of Philadelphia met the St. Louis Club at Union Park yesterday afternoon in the presence of a big audience. The Philadelphia boys have been playing good ball, and the hard tussle which was expected occurred. The Keystones outbatted and outfielded their opponents, yet Dunlap's men defeated them by a score of 8 to 4. Dunlap, Shafer and Dickerson batted terribly hard, getting seven hits between them, which mostly accounts for the victory. In the first two innings the St. Louis team made five runs to their opponents' nothing, which practically won the game. Taylor and Baker were the St. Louis battery, Bakely and Gillen acting for the visitors. Base hits: St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8. Errors: St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 3. Mr. Taylor was hammered very hard, and it was only the big batting of the three leaders of the Lucas team that pulled out the game. The Chicago and Boston Unions had a tie at Chicago, darkness putting an end to play at the end of the eighth inning. At Altoona the Altoonas beat the Baltimores in a thirteen inning by a score of 3 to 2.

The fine victory achieved by the Browns at New York was in good time and was received with great enthusiasm in this city. It is to be hoped that it is the turn of the tide and that the boys will win a good proportion of the games right ahead. The POST-DISPATCH made something of a prediction regarding a "turn in the luck" in New York, and it seems verified. Yesterday's score—St. Louis 3, Metropolitans 6. To-day the Browns face Lynch, and with the confidence renewed have a strong chance of pulling out another game.

The Louisvilles added another victory to their long list, defeating the Washingtons by a score of 4 to 1 at Washington; at Philadelphia the Athletics beat the Toledos by a score of 8 to 2. The Indianapolis and Brooklyns had a twelve inning game at Brooklyn, Indianapolis winning by a score of 7 to 6. The Columbus-Allegheny game did not take place at Pittsburg, owing to rain.

In the League series the Providence received an unlooked for set-back, the Philadelphias beating them at Philadelphia by a score of 5 to 3; the Detroits beat the Clevelands by a score of 4 to 1, and the Chicagos gave the Buffalos such a beating at Buffalo—14 to 6—as warrants the supposition that they are getting in good form again. At New York a splendid game was played, Boston giving New York another cut down by a score of 2 to 1.

The Alleghenys and St. Louis Reserves played another game, the former winning by a score of 5 to 4, the contest taking place at Sportsman's Park, before a light attendance.

Louisville Races.

The tenth day of the meeting at Louisville was marked by good weather, a fast track and 6,000 in attendance. The first event was the mile and half dash selling race for all ages. Jim Carlisle won in 2:41, beating the favorite, Tangler. The next race was the Kennesaw stakes, a selling sweepstakes, one mile for all ages. Gus Matthews won in 1:44¼. The third race was the one and three-eighth miles for 3-year-olds. Bob Miles was the favorite in the pools, Strickland second and Bob Cook third. Modesty, rode by Murphy, won in 2:20½, Murphy receiving an ovation. The final event for the day was the steeplechase, a mile and three furlongs. May Pickett won in 2:45, beating Palanca, Rebok, Ohio Boy and Carter Harrison.

M. V. A. R. A.

The seventh annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association will be held at Moline, Ill., Thursday and Friday, July 10 and 11, and the official announcement of the same is herewith submitted:

The association was organized October 16th, 1877. The officers are as follows: President, Lyman B. Glover, Chicago; Vice-President, Frank Obear, St. Louis; Secretary and Treasurer, A. B. Cleghorn, Burlington, Iowa; Commodore, E. C. Parsons, Dixon, Illinois; Vice-Commodore, R. G. Musgrove, New Orleans; Ensign, W. R. Moore, Moline, Illinois.

Members of Executive Committee, J. A. St. John, St. Louis; J. C. Osgood, Burlington, Iowa; F. D. Standish, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Comstock, Keokuk, Iowa; J. J. Parker, St. Paul, Minn.; J. L. Woods, Pullman, Ill.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Junior Races—No. 1, four-oared shells; No. 2, junior double sculls; No. 3, junior pair oars; No. 4, junior single sculls; No. 5, four-oared gigs.

Second Day—Senior Races—No. 1, four-oared shells; No. 2, senior double sculls; No. 3, senior pair oars; No. 4, senior single sculls; No. 5, six-oared barges; No. 6, free for all four-oared shells for one and a half miles straightaway. Note.—Barge race one mile straightaway. All other races except the "free for all four"—are one mile and return. Any amateurs belonging to the Association, no matter whether seniors or juniors, can row in the gig and barge races.

ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance money for each boat must be remitted to the secretary at the time of making the entry, as follows: Four oars or more, $15; pairs and doubles, $10; singles, $5. The entrance fee will be refunded when crews row, or furnish satisfactory reason for not doing so. Entries close with the secretary June 26.

THE PRIZES.

Each member of a winning crew will receive a neat gold badge as an emblem of victory. In addition to this there are special prizes as follows:

The St. John-Osgood cup to the winner of the barge race.

The Simmons Hardware Company challenge cup to the winner of the gig race.

The E. Jaccard challenge silver trophy to the winner of the junior four-oared race.

The Modoc cup to the winner of the senior double.

The Madeline Gregory cup to the winner of the senior single.

THE COURSE AT MOLINE.

The Executive Committee of the Association assumes that a contract has been executed locating the Association Regatta at Moline for a period of three years. The advantage of permanance is obvious. It saves expense and reduces the labor of the Executive Committee, each year, to a reasonable limit. The course at Moline is the best for our purposes in the entire West. We have tried every available place, and invariably encounter rough water. Shells are designed for smooth water, and, with the Eastern and European Associations, we have discovered that even a slightly crooked course is no drawback as compared with the advantage of absolutely smooth water. The regatta of the Association at Moline in 1880 was, all things considered, the most satisfactory we have ever given. In nine out of twelve races the time still stands as the best yet recorded in this association, simply because the water was fit and suitable for rowing. As the course was surveyed by a corps of Government engineers in the charge of Col. D. W. Flagler, there can be no doubt that the time and distance were accurately stated. The entire course is not at all times under absolute control, and cannot be invaded either by passing steamers or by yachts and small boats.

The Modocs' Regatta.

The third annual regatta of the Modoc Rowing Club will take place at Creve Cœur Lake on the afternoon of Friday, May 30, and the affair will be as enjoyable and full of good fellowship and sport as as usual. The following programme has been arranged:

PROGRAMME.

Single Sculls—3 p. m. No. 1, color green, R. P. Allen; No. 2, color red, Geo. Brungard; No. 3, color blue, F. Gastrich; No. 4, color white, J. A. St. John; No. 5, color orange, Alex. Malcolm.

Double Sculls—3:45 p. m. No. 1, color green, Allen and Green; No. 2, color red, Assmann and Brungard; No. 3, blue, Noble and Gastrich.

Four-Oared Shells—4:30 p. m. No. 1, color green, Green, Moore, Scobie and Allen; No. 2, color red, Assmann, Bates, Miller and Jasper; No. 3, color blue, Brungard, Noble, Malcolm and Gastrich.

Professional Exhibition—One mile, with turn, 5 p. m., J. Gaudaur.

RULES.

Races are to be one mile, with a turn. Each boat will start with the stern in line with the buoys, and finish when the bow is in a line on the return. The boats are to turn their respective buoys (making the turn from right to left), and keep in their own water over the entire course. In other respects the rules governing the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association will be observed.

The judges will be G. F. Meyer and E. A. Drury; time-keepers, E. C. Jewett and Page McPherson; referee, F. W. Humphrey.

Officers of the club: F. W. Humphrey, president; Ellis Wainwright, vice-president; Eliot C. Jewett, treasurer; O. H. Green, corresponding secretary; R. P. Allen, lieutenant; J. G. Miller, recording secretary; J. A. St. John, captain; J. G. McNair, ensign; Page McPherson, John F. Shepley and H. R. Assmann, directors.

Diamond Chips.

A New York special gives the St. Louis Browns the choice to-day.

Ed. Ohlhbert played center field for the Blatimore Unions at Chicago Sunday.

The Mallinckrodt Chemical nine defeated the Collins Bros. Drug nine yesterday, by a score of 11 to 9.

The St. Louis Unions rest to-day, but to-morrow resume their series with the Philadelphia Keystones.

On Sunday afternoon at the Amateur Park the Wedge House nine defeated the Comptons by a score of 10 to 5.

The Cleveland Reserves have decided not to come to St. Louis. Accordingly the games scheduled for this week are off."

Van Dyke of the Terre Hautes was fined $100 the other day for going out of town to get married without leave of absence.

The St. Gotthardt nine will play the St. Louis Grays at Amateur Park on Decoration day. Game will be called at 3 p. m.

The Meteors, of Pana, champions of Illinois, will play the Prickly Ash, the Champions of Missouri, at Amateur Park next Sunday afternoon, at 3:30.

A correspondent wants to know if the Daily playing at short for the Chicago Unions is the one-armed pitcher; but matters cannot really be as bad as that.

The St. Louis Browns knocked fourteen hits out of Keefe yesterday, with a total of seventeen. It is the most creditable batting exhibition they have made this year.

In four games, before the Bostons and Providence had visited Philadelphia, the home team had made fifty base hits; in the next four games they made nineteen hits.

The Chouteau Base-Ball Club defeated the Crescents, yesterday, by a score of 21 to 10. They would like to hear from any club whose players are under 15 years of age. Address all challenges to J. Follen, 1015 South Twelfth street.

The Excelsior Sluggers defeated the Car Shop nine by a score of 30 to 14, and in the afternoon defeated the Bartons by a score of 16 to 10. The Excelsior's would like to hear from the Marions and Germanias, and other clubs. Address challenges to J. Linc, captain, S. E. cor. Anna and Second street.

Umpire McLean made a very telling and unfortunate decision against the Bostons in the second New York game, which probably deprived them of a chance of a tie. Joe had slid safely to third, when Hankinson, by a Kelly sleight of hand movement, deceived McLean so that he called Joe in. Hornung then "addressed a remark" to McLean, and was fined $20.

Ewing of the New Yorks practised a trick upon young Manning of the Bostons, in the first New York game, as disgraceful as it was uncalled for. Manning had made a three-base hit and was making for home, when the big catcher deliberately tripped him up and sent him spinning on the ground. Luckily Manning was not badly hurt. The ball was not at all in play.

President Thompson of the Detroit club was recently the recipient of a congratulatory telegram on the result of his club's campaign up to May 22. It bore the following inscription: "The admirers of the National game in Troy, N. Y., send greeting and congratulate W. G. Thompson on the success of his skilfully managed club." In the center was a design in balls and bats, surmounted by the following: "Detroit B. B. C.," and flanked thus: "Record to May 22, 1884: Games won, 1; lost, 14." Mr. T. has not yet acknowledged its receipt.

Sporting Sundries.

Muldoon, the wrestler, was in town yesterday, passing through en-route to Denver. He saw but a few of his friends.

While recent reports of very fast times for half and quarter miles on the New York Driving Park track may be strictly correct, it is claimed here that so much of the track as the time has been made on is "down hill" and faster by several seconds than a level track.

Quite a large delegation will go to Chicago from the East to witness the race between Winship and mate and Frank and mate on the 4th of July. In one party will be Mr. J. B. Barnaby, Mr. H. B. Winship, Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. C. N. Perkins, Mr. J. S. Clark of New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. James Golden and others.—[Boston Herald.

There are at present no tricycle best records in the country except the one made by Hendee at Washington. The Springfield records of last season were thrown out on account of the track. Hendee's record ought to be beaten at the Harvard races. The New York Clipper Almanac contains no American records on the tricycle.

Baron Alphonse Rothschild thought of buying the racehorse Archiduc. The trainer of the horse reported him as sound as a bell, and wanted a half interest, for which he would pay half the purchase money; but the Baron's veterinary looked wise and shook his head at the horse, whereupon the Baron would not buy. The horse has since won three valuable prizes, worth £3,715 in the aggregate, toward recouping his selling price of £4,000, and the Prix du Jockey Club, or French Derby, is also a mere question of health for him.

The famous old race-horse, Local, owned by Capt. J. W. Stout, Wayne Stud, Ohio, was recently attacked with a severe case of pink-eye. The prospects are in favor of his recovery. Local was foaled in 1863 by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe, out of sister to Tangent, by Wagner. Local won many good races in his day—one of his best being the Westchester Cup, two and one-quarter miles, in 1868, when five years old. He defeated a strong field in 4:08¾.

Charley Courtney has hopes of meeting Hanlan before the season is over. He looks for the champion to return from Australia in August, and immediately upon his arrival the Union Springs sculler will address a challenge to the weary voyager. Some people say Courtney is a fool, but some know him to be as "cute as a fox." He himself is inclined to take a more intermediate view of the matter, but he does not hesitate to declare that he is as fast as a ghost. At last we have the reason why he does so much of his remarkable sculling at night.—[Turf, Field and Farm.

The attention, says the Life Stock Journal (London, Eng.), which, for the last few years, has been given to the breeding of brindled mastiffs was evidenced by the great improvement which was to be seen in those which were entered at Warwick. Not only was Mr. Taunton's Commodore, who took first in dogs, far in advance of any brindle that has been shown lately, but Dr. F. J. Campbell's Lilly II., first in bitches, was considered good enough to receive the Old English Mastiff Club's forty-guinea challenge cup over the heads of many of the best fawns.

The T. C. Herbert and W. Steele professional championship ten-mile foot race ended in a fizzle. Steele did not put in an appearance at Bloosburg, Pennsylvania, on the 14th, when the race was called, and the referee very properly gave the stakes, $500 a side, to Herbert. The latter then ran against George Hazael's 15 min. 12 sec., best record in America for three miles, and beat it, running the distance in 15 min. 11 sec. The English professional record is 14 min. 36 sec., by J. White, 1863, and the amateur record is 14 min. 42 4-5 sec., by W. G. George, 1881.

The Kennel Gazette reports the death of Mr. L. Parsons' Floss, a very well-known one amongst the black and tan setters. She died during the past month, and has been altogether a notable bitch at the stud. She was bred in 1878, and was got by Ranger out of Nell, and after being a winner at Birmingham, Mr. Parsons almost made his now well-known kennel from her, as she bred a lot of good ones, including Bob, purchased for America for 100 sovs., and from Bob came Bishop, who made a good sweep of prizes in England, and subsequently became a noted Continental winner. Floss was a great favorite with her owner, though fortunately he has plenty of her descendants.

At the London Athletic Club's spring meeting, held May 17, at London, England, W. G. George started from scratch in the four-mile handicap and finished second, running the full distance in 19 m. 39 4-5 sec., which is 9 4-5 sec. faster than the previous amateur record, 19 m. 49 3-5 sec. (his own), and only 8 4-5 sec. slower than the professional record, 19 m. 30 sec., by J. White, London, England, May 11, 1883. The winner of the race, Carter, had 70 sec. start and finished in 19 m. 34 4-5 sec. Both he and George were very much exhausted at the finish, George doing his utmost to catch Carter in the last half mile.

A BIG MEETING.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Assembly of the United Presbyterians.

An Important Church Convention Which Meets in St. Louis To-Day—The "Organ" War Will Cause Much Discussion—List of Delegates.

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will begin its session this evening at the First Church, corner of Morgan and Nineteenth streets, where the address will be delivered by Dr. H. McMillen of Allegheny. This denomination has a membership of 8,000 in the United States, and will send a representation from every State and Territory. Its growth has been very vigorous during the past ten years, but recently it has advanced a little more slowly on account of a dissension within itself. The peculiar and distinguishing feature of this sect's worship is good old-fashioned psalm singing, to which the older members cling with a venerating tenacity. For some time a feeling has been growing among the younger followers that organs should be introduced into the services to assist the congregational singing. This has been so bitterly opposed that not until three years ago did the progressive faction find themselves strong enough to gain the ascendency. Since then they have been steadily growing and now the "organ" party has the control of the church action. The lovers of tradition have made desperate efforts at recent conventions to regain their lost power but have so far been unsuccessful. They are determined, however, to make one more attempt to retain the simplicity of worship, and will continue the fight in the present meeting. The question will hinge upon the election of moderator, for which position the "organists" will support Dr. Wm. H. French of Cincinnati, who has a majority now pledged for him. The St. Louis churches are a unit for Dr. French, as they firmly favor the advanced ideas, and want to have the matter quietly settled, which, they claim, will not be done if the other "organ" candidate, Dr. W. T. Meloy of Chicago, a radical, is elected. It is understood that a compromise is being labored for, and that Dr. J. S. Barr, delegate from India, will be fixed upon as the person to lead

THE MUSIC DISSENTIENTS

to harmony.

Another important matter which will receive much consideration is the revision of the psalter. The delegates so far sounded are decidly in favor of such a step, and it seems to be the general impression that the present psalter is typographically incorrect and otherwise imperfect. A committee will undoubtedly be appointed to carry out the work of revision.

The Home Mission work will receive especial attention, and the report of the Board, which has just closed a session at Marissa, Ill., will constitute the basis for the Assembly's action. Though nothing has as yet been heard of their proposed appropriation, it is considered as certain that the amount to be asked of the Assembly on account of the increased work in the home field will not fall short of $60,000. The larger part of the visiting brethren are already in the city, and by the opening of the business meeting to-morrow morning all will be on hand.

THE 250 DELEGATES

in attendance is a large number from Pittsburg and Allegheny, which locally is considered the stronghold of the denomination. The list of those who take part in this gathering, includes the following: Allegheny, Pa.—Revs. S. M. Hood, W. G. Reed, G. W. McDonald; Boston—Rev. M. S. McCord; Butler, Pa.—Revs. R. P. McChester, L. I. Crawford, R. G. Ferguson, Samuel Kerr; Chicago—Rev. W. T. Meloy; Cleveland—Revs. Jno. M. French, J. W. Logue; Colorado—J. A. Ferguson; Concordia, Kan.—H. T. Jackson; Des Moines—T. B. McKee, John Gilmore, E. F. Clarke; O. S. Morrow; Detroit—R. Turnbull, R. R. Miller, F. W. Vertican; Central Illinois—John Harper, Isaac A. Wilson; Southern Illinois—T. C. Keley, N. A. Whitehall, S. F. Stewart; Keokuk—W. C. Williamson, J. H. Elliott, J. T. Tate; Western Missouri—S. W. Lorimer, W. S. Moffatt; Monmouth, Ill.—J. C. Hutchinson, Renwick, J. C. Pringle, R. W. McBride; Monongahela, Pa.—J. D. Turner J. D. Sands, J. T. McCrary, J. W. English, J. C. Boyd; Muskingum, Mich.—D. Gray, J. M. Palmer, J. W. Taylor; New York—Robt. Armstrong, A. G. D. Prindley, J. B. Clapperton; Philadelphia—James Crowe, Alex. Blaikie, David Anderson; Princeton, N. J.—John A. Gordon, James Ingles; Rock Island, Ill.—Geo. W. Hamilton, W. S. McClanahan; San Francisco—Alex. Calhoun, D. D. McKenny; Wheeling, W. Va.—Wm. Grimes, Moses M. Marling, S. N. Bailey.

NORTH ST. LOUIS.

The United Order of True Bund, German, will have a reunion and festival next Sunday at the Fair Grounds.

A number of the leading business men have interested themselves in the promotion of the Fair Ground Building, Savings and Loan Association.

On the morning of Decoration Day the members of Harry P. Harding Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will decorate the graves in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Elks' Lodge Meeting.

A special meeting of the Elks' Lodge will be held at the hall, Sixth and Walnut streets, to-morrow at 3 o'clock p. m. This is the last meeting of the season and is important, as all of the business of the season will be settled up. A full attendance of the members is therefore very desirable.

TONY FAUST has a force of men at work on his Terrace putting it in order for the summer season. Several big improvements are being added, and additional electric lights are being put in place Tony will open the Terrace Saturday evening, or Sunday at the latest.

National Republican Convention at Chicago.

Excursion tickets at $8.70 for round trip (half fare), by the Chicago and Alton. Tickets will be sold May 31, June 1, 2 and 3, good to June 9, inclusive, to return. New Pullman parlor buffet cars on day trains. Ample and elegant accommodations provided for all. Ticket office No. 117 North Fourth street, under Planters' House, and at Union Depot.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Granville says England will not employ Turkish troops in the Soudan.

The House of Lords has adjourned to June 9, and the Commons to June 5.

The opening concert of the Chicago May Musical Festival took place last evening.

It now seems probable that the House will not abolish the St. Louis assay office.

San Francisco delegates to the State Convention have been instructed for Tilden.

The anniversary of the Czar's coronation was celebrated in St. Petersburg Tuesday with great eclat.

Bismarck's retirement from the Prussian ministry is considered doubtful by some of the German press.

The Khedive has written Queen Victoria, favoring the reinstatement of Baker Pasha to the British army.

Col. Frei, Swiss minister at Washington, has resigned, owing to his failure to secure an increase of salary.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session at Philadelphia will, it is thought, adjourn Thursday.

The Limerick Corporation has again resolved not to pay the Government the $2,000 demanded for extra police.

It is reported that Earl Granville will resign as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on account of failing health.

R. B. Lugo, a freight conductor on the Texas Central road, was killed near Hampstead, Texas, by a train running over him.

R. J. Treasey of Lexington, Ky., was fined $500 for publishing a slanderous article about Judge Morton of the Circuit Court.

Gladstone in the Commons Tuesday again insisted that the financial situation in Egypt, will be the only thing discussed at the conference.

Andrew Breski, a New Jersey crank, tried to shoot Amelia Schrick in a cemetery at Newark because he wanted some one to go to heaven with him.

Hurricanes and rains have destroyed many vineyards in Spain, and people are taking refuge on house tops. Boats from Madrid have been sent to give aid.

An Appropriations Committee of the House has agreed to favor the appropriation for the road from Springfield, Mo., to the National Cemetery near there.

The body of Nellie D. Cooley, a wealthy heiress of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was found in the Susquahanna River. She mysteriously disappeared last December.

THE only genuine straight cut cigarettes are Richmond Straight Cut No. 1. Smoke no other.

LOGAN'S CHANCES.

What All His Friends Claim for Him.

He Has Antagonized no Other Candidate and is the Most Acceptable and Strongest Compromise Candidate.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch:

CHICAGO, May 28.—A chilling, blustering wind set in from the north yesterday afternoon, making a "holy show" of pilgrims from southern districts who had brought spring suits and linen dusters. They found some compensation for their misfortune in a contemplation of the beautiful picture which the lake presented, with its dark and roughed surface dotted with snowy caps and flying clouds of whitened spray, like fleets of phantom ships. But a little of that sort of indulgence went a long way, and whetted an appetite for grate fires which much abounded at random. Seated in a semi-circle in front of one of these harmonizing and mellowing agencies, your correspondent, who was hunting for the true inwardness of the Logan movement, found a company consisting of Long Jones, the United States Marshal of this district, Senator Ruga, Senator Marshall, ex-Gov. Beveridge, Ray and several other gentlemen. It was in room No. 35 of the Grand Pacific, and the gathering might be termed a Logan "free and easy," for they were Logan men, all of them. Long Jones was the Sir Oracle of the party, and no company where he is can ever be called a Quaker meeting.

"A great many people," resumed he, after a brief interruption caused by the advent of the newcomer, "have an idea that all the Illinois delegation is expected to do is to cast a complimentary vote for John A. Logan, and then break and vote as they please. Never was a bigger mistake in the world, gentlemen. Never! Now listen a minute. The duty of the Illinois delegation is, and they understand it, to vote for John A. Logan and to keep a voting for him till he says quit, or rather till the men who represent him concede that he has no show."

"And do you think he really has a show for the nomination, Mr. Jones?" queried the correspondent.

"Do I? Let me tell you, young man; if I had John A. Logan's chances for being the next President of the United States, I wouldn't trade them for the chances of any other man alive. Now that's gospel —no nonsense."

"You surely don't claim that he has nominating strength already in sight?"

"Of course not. We are not trying to humbug anybody, are we? We look at it this way: We are for Logan, and for nobody but Logan, and we mean to get him that nomination if we can do it. We know that Blaine and Arthur are two strong men—so strong, we think, that each can prevent the other from getting the nomination. We do not believe that either of them can draw from the weaker candidates the votes necessary to a majority. What's the result? After they have been voting awhile without making a bit of headway, there is bound to be a breakup. Well, I needn't tell you that the managers of each of those factions will see to it that none of their votes go to the other factions, and the result will inevitably be that one of the weaker men will be picked up. Now, who in all the list stands as good a chance for being brought to the front in that emergency as John A. Logan. Here it is only six days before the Convention, and after a long and earnest canvass Logan stands in the enviable position of a man who has quietly secured to himself a good nucleus of strength, without having antagonized a single interest. He has done absolutely nothing that might tend to bring him the ill-will of any candidate now in the field. He is, moreover, well known. He is no experiment or unknown quantity. We, of Illinois, have known him for fifty-eight years, and he has been known to the nation for twenty-five years. He would not have to be introduced to the people of the United States. No other man, I tell you, stands in nearly as good a position as he to rally the forces after they once break, and to secure a nominating strength."

"You don't claim any votes for him at present outside of the Illinois delegation, do you?"

"Eh? What? Not any votes outside of Illinois? Well, I should say we just do. And will get them, too."

"I mean any 'instructed' votes?"

"Yes, and instructed votes, too. I tell you a great many people will be surprised when they see the strength that Gen. Logan shows in that convention. We are not making any brags just now. There is nothing to be made by it, and it's bad policy. That has been the great fault of the Blaine and the Arthur men. They have been all claiming too much, and the result will be that when they go into convention and the vote falls short of their claims, their candidates will be hurt by that fact. I'd rather claim forty-nine votes in the convention for Logan and get fifty, than to claim eighty and get only seventy-nine. I have made a little calculation from the claims made by the friends of the various candidates who have been mentioned, and I found that if we allowed each only their minimum claim, the convention would have to have 1,017 delegates to accommodate them all. Well, the convention will only have 820 delegates, so that somebody is sure to fall very far below his representations when the voting begins. You will see that when the real managers of the Blaine and Arthur forces get here a few days from now—and I know who they will be —one of the first things they will do will be to repudiate all representations that have been made by the claquers, and to give out some far more moderate estimates as to the strength of the candidates they represent."

"And are you certain that neither Blaine nor Arthur will have enough strength at the outset to win?"

"Not absolutely, certain, of course not. In the confused state of affairs no man can be absolutely certain on such a point, but we are satisfied that both will fall short and that neither will be able to gain large enough accessions thereafter to carry the day. Of course, if we are mistaken in this, all our figuring on Logan goes for naught, because our whole work has been done with the idea of his winning on the 'break-up.'"

"But even in case of a break-up, don't you think Arthur will prefer Gresham to Logan?"

"I don't think so. But even if he does, that will be a matter beyond his control. Let me tell you that if Mr. Arthur, with all of his patronage, is not strong enough to nominate himself, he is not strong enough to nominate a member of his own Cabinet."

"Do you think any of the candidates will be here in person?"

"None of them except Ben Harrison, and he comes as a delegate, you know. There is no law against their coming, but there is something in the American people that makes them look with repugnance and contempt on any man who attempts to drag the great office of the Presidency down to the level of a constantly-in-reserve to button-holing expedients. I remember that when the Grant convention was held here, Grant was on a pleasure trip up through Wisconsin and somebody reported that he would pass through here on his way East. Logan, who was looking after the Grant forces, became fearfully excited when he heard it, and he decided that if Grant came through here while the convention was being held, even though he passed through on a train at the rate of sixty miles an hour, he would not only desert him, but he would denounce him. Now, in Garfield's case, the circumstances were different. He came here as a delegate only, and not as a candidate, and he simply got struck by lightning while he was discharging his duty as a delegate. Harrison is not in that position, and if he comes as a delegate that settles him for the nomination, even if he had any chance before."

"And do you think the delegates will allow their support to be shifted at the will of the candidates whom they came originally to vote for?"

"Not to any great extent. The delegates from the Southern States may submit to that sort of dictation, but I tell you these fellows from the Northern States are awful independent, and, after the man of their choice has dropped out of the field, they are very liable to exercise their royal American privilege of voting as they please."

This talk, although given in a connected form here, represents the siftings of an hour's conversation, to which nearly all the gentlemen present were parties. The expressions of Mr. Jones were very generally indorsed by the party. Mr. Jones spoke very highly of Mr. Filley, saying that the latter had written him that he would be here in working harness on Friday.

Senator Ruga exhibited the written terms of a bet in which he was stakeholder. A Logan man had made a bet with some wolf or other that John A. Logan would be nominated for President on the fourth ballot, on Thursday morning, June 5. The bet was $50 against $150. Long Jones pronounced the Logan man who would make the bet like that a blank-blank fool, not because he bet on Logan's nomination, but because he bet on the ballot and the time it was to occur. "Why," said he, "we may not be organized by Thursday morning, for all he knows. The Committee on Credentials is liable to have a long siege of it. Secretary Martin informed me that he has already received notice of nine contests on the part of district delegations, and one contest in the case of a delegation at large—the Mahone case, you know. Now, just suppose that the Mahone delegates at large are all Arthur men, as they are said to be, and that the contestants are all Blaine men, you can readily see that that would make a sharp issue right off, and we may lose a couple of days before we can get permanently organized."

There is a good deal of talk here about the temporary and permanent chairmanship, but none of it is based on information at all reliable, and it amounts to speculation merely. There was unquestionably a movement to make Senator Cullom chairman, but it was in such eminently bad taste, in view of the fact that Illinois has a candidate and has been given the convention, that it was abandoned.

THE highest priced cigarettes are Richmond Straight Cut, made of gold-leaf tobacco.

FOUR COURTS' FINDINGS.

Cases Disposed of in the Various Criminal Tribunals To-Day.

The indictment in the case of Wm. Holland and Thomas Alton, assault to kill, was nolle pros'd, as it was impossible to secure the attendance of the prosecuting witness.

In accordance with the verdict rendered against him for burglary and larceny, a sentence of seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary was passed on Wm. Kennedy by Judge Van Wagoner, to-day.

Andrew Belton, indicted for robbery, was permitted to plead to larceny from the person to-day, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Fred Gehring was discharged from custody to-day as the witnesses against him could not be reached. Similar disposition was made in the case of H. Althaus.

August Romain, charged with grand larceny, forfeited a $1,000 bond with P. P. Manion as security.

John Carley was sentenced to six months in jail for petit larceny to-day.

George Randall was sent down for three months for the same offense.

A nolle pros. to the charge of grand larceny against Oliver Erby.

A charge of petit larceny against Wm. Brophy was nolle pros'd this morning.

Methodist Protestant Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—In the Methodist Protestant General Convention a memorial was presented from the Louisiana Conference, asking recognition, with a statement of the church operations of that State. Referred.

The report of the Committee on Education, containing a favorable review of the operations of Westminster and Adrian Colleges and their schools of theology was adopted. A resolution was adopted requiring of the several conferences a per capita tax of ten cents upon the members of churches for the support of educational institutions. Rev. Dr. Drinkhouse offered a resolution providing for the appointment of three fraternal messengers to the General Convention of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church. Adopted. Also a resolution to open correspondence with the Congregational Methodists, with a view to a union of those churches with the Methodist Protestant Church. Adopted. Consideration of the amendments of the constitution occupied the remainder of the session.

A Few More Left!

We took four lines of the best full-fashioned Balbriggan undersuits and marked them from $7 to $4 a suit.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

Attempted Arson.

About 3 o'clock this morning some unknown person set fire to the fence in front of Nos. 3141 and 3143 Laclede avenue. Citizens passing extinguished the blaze and then discovered that the fence had been saturated with coal oil. The fence was fifteen feet long, six feet high, and divided the residences of D. Frank and B. Gray.

VERY pretty calicos, three yards for 10 cents, at John Neun & Co.'s at the French Market.

A Fractured Skull.

During a quarrel between John Scott and Dudley Johnson at Second and Biddle streets yesterday, the latter struck the former over the eye with a rock. At the Dispensary it was found that Scott's skull was fractured. Johnson made his escape.

SPLENDID jerseys for $1 at John Neun & Co.'s, at the French Market.

Automata.

From the Leisure Hour.

In mechanical curiosities there have been many wonderful exhibits in the present day. The piping bullfinch in the Great Exhibition of 1862 drew crowds to it; but we remember during the sale of Week's mechanical collection, half a century ago, a similar graceful little warbler, and we saw two other mechanical songsters which the French troops brought back as part of the spoils from the Emperor's Summer Palace at Pekin. We regret that we missed the machine for making Latin verses, which was exhibited in our day at the Egyptian Hall—a real blessing to school boys; nor have we seen the squalling baby which is a modern man of science constructed—surely a bringing of coals to Newcastle; but we remember well, about the year 1833, seeing a very wonderful collection of automata, which had been originally designed as presents to the Emperor of China. There was a young lady, life-size, that played tunes upon a spinnet; another that wrote lines with the beauty of copperplate; while surpassing all in ingenuity was the figure of a magician with a tiny wand in his hand. It was mounted upon a small movable frame, which could be wheeled about at the pleasure of a spectator, so that there was no place for a confederate to conceal himself. On putting into an orifice in the frame any one of the numerous metallic cards which lay about with questions inscribed on them, the figure, after making you a bow, struck with his rod a little door, which opened, and there was the answer printed on another card. The reply given was always strictly appropriate to the question, and was not of a mere general character, like the answers on conversation cards. Then, when we asked, "Mr. Conjuror, are you not troubled with the inquiries of you numerous visitors?" the answer was, "I should be ungrateful to say so." Our next question was of an entirely different kind. It was, we being young, "What is the sweetest passion in nature?" The conjurer bowed, knocked at the gate, and lo! appeared Cupid with his bow and arrow! Sir David Brewster, who noticed this toy in his volume on "Natural Magic," conjectures that the cards, though seemingly alike to the eye differed in weight, and passed through the orifice we have named until they fell into the proper groove and touched a spring which moved forward the answer. The machinery employed must have, at all events, been of the most delicate order. Still these things were but the trifles of mechanical skill. What wonders have we since seen of pieces of machinery which, you might almost say, thought. With much interest we looked in the great exhibition of 1851 on the Jacquard loom, and, ten years later, on that marvel of marvels, Babbage's calculating machine.

Pleasant Anecdotes of Russell Sage.

From the New York Morning Journal.

Some years ago Mr. Sage attended Dr. Bevan's church. One Sunday while sitting in the clergyman's pew he was deeply interested in the sermon, particularly as Dr. Bevan was expatiating upon the beauties of charity and finally closed with an earnest appeal for substantial assistance in aid of a most worthy object. Uncle Russell appeared quite affected. His bandanna was frequently in use, but he subsequently remarked at the crystal tear in his left optic was the "result of a cold."

When the plate was pass

LODGE NOTICES.

OAK LODGE, No. 100, K. of H., will hold a regular stated meeting at the new hall, 620 Locust st., on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers are fraternally invited.
J. W. PECKINGTON, Dictator.
ED. T. COOKE, Reporter.

WEST GATE LODGE, No. 58, K. & L. of H. will hold their regular meeting on Thursday evening, May 29, at the hall, southwest corner 19th and Olive sts. All members requested to be present. Visiting members cordially invited.
JAMES H. STODGES, Protector.
JOHN A. MITCHELL, Secretary. 32

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—To post and balance books, do copying, collect, or anything similar, either whole or part of time by an experienced business man. Address P 40, this office. f26

WANTED—Position as assistant book-keeper or collector; can furnish ref. and security. Ad. G 70, this office. w26

WANTED—By July 1, by book-keeper and correspondent of fifteen years' experience, now employed; high-est references; correspondence invited. L 48, this office.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Situation by a young man as stock clerk in wholesale or retail clothing house; six years' experience; good reference. B 72, this office. a27

WANTED—Position as entry hill or shipping clerk; best city reference. J 71, this office. a27

WANTED—By a gentleman of good address, a permanent situation; has had experience as traveling salesman in the East; lately in railroad business. A 70, this office. a27

WANTED—A situation in a grocery by a young man; good ref. Ad. J 73, this office. a27

WANTED—An experienced traveling salesman wants a situation with some specialty house or manufacturer who sells to the wholesale grocery trade; Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee territory preferred. Ad. J 64, this office. f27

The Trades.

WANTED—By a young man of 19, situation to learn a trade; carriage blacksmith preferred. Ad. No. 2118 N. 19th st. f26

WANTED—Situation by an A No. 1 blacksmith; work in a country town preferred. Apply at 1309 new N. 13th st. w28

WANTED—Situation by a young man as carpenter; shop work preferred; 2 years' experience. Address N 71, this office. a28

WANTED—Position by first-class carpet fitter in country or city. M 73, this office. a30

Coachmen and Drivers.

WANTED—Situation to drive a grocery wagon. Speaks German and English. w28

WANTED—By a young man, situation to drive delivery wagon; the best of reference given. Address O 49, this office. w29

WANTED—A young man with reference and experience in horses wishes a situation as coachman June 1. Address D 70, this office. w29

WANTED—Situation by an honest, industrious colored man as coachman, or to travel with parties; best of refs. Sam Johnson, 1519 Lucas st. a29

WANTED—Situation as driver; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. C 72, this office. a30

WANTED—Situation to drive a grocery wagon; speaks German and English. Ad. F 72, this office. a30

WANTED—Situation to drive light delivery wagon by experienced driver, well acquainted in city. K 73, this office. a30

Stenographers.

WANTED—By a stenographer, writing 125 words per minute, a position. Ad. H 69, this office. 41

Boys.

WANTED—Boy of 15 wishes a situation to learn the machinist trade. Call at 1239 N. 20 O'Fallon. f27

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 13 years in an office or store; is strong and can give references. Address D 80, this office. w27

WANTED—Situation in a store by a boy of 14; has worked in one before. Apply at No. 1216 new N. 16th st., rear. w42

WANTED—Situation by an active boy of 12 years, where he can make good progress; best of references if required. Address C 59, this office. w42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 14 in some office; good writer. Address K 49, this office. w42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 16; willing to learn a trade. Address H 48, this office. w42

WANTED—Situation by a boy 14 years old, to learn any trade. Address F 49, this office. w42

WANTED—Boy of 18 wishes a situation of any kind; give best of references. Ad. E 49, this office. w42

WANTED—By a boy of 16 to learn some light trade; upholstering preferred. Ad. 2309½ Biddle st. w42

WANTED—Boy of 14 wants a place in some office. C 48, this office. w42

WANTED—A boy of 14 wishes to learn machinist. Ad. N 70, this office. w42

WANTED—A situation by a boy 16 years, speaks English and German; would like to learn the grocery business. Ad. L 70, this office. w42

WANTED—A situation in a grocery by a young man; good ref. Ad. J 73, this office. a27

WANTED—A situation by a boy of 16 years of age, situation in store or office; can get ref. G 72, this office. a42

WANTED—Boy of 18 years would like to work on a farm. Apply to 1505 Ridgley st. a42

WANTED—Situation by a boy, addressing circulars, or in store or office; can get refs. F 72, this office. a42

WANTED—A boy of 16 wishes a place to drive a delivery wagon; the best of refs., from responsible men. M 71, this office. a42

WANTED—Boy of 14 wishes a place in some office or wholesale house; good references. Ad. F 73, this office. a42

WANTED—Boy of 15 years wishes a situation at any kind of light work. Ad. 1128 N. 15th st. a42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 14 in some office; good writer. Ad. B 73, this office a42

WANTED—Boy of 15 wishes a situation as an elevator boy, with experience; can furnish reference, if required. N 72, this office. a42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Position by first-class book deliverer in city or country. L 73, this office. a43

WANTED—Situation by a man of 6 years' experience on the road, in the staple or fancy grocery business. Ad. E 74, this office. f43

WANTED—A No. 1 collector and general office man, with first-class reference, wishes a position. A 74, this office. a43

WANTED—Situation by a good penman and copyist. P 72, this office. a43

WANTED—Position by a young man in a wholesale house; had experience as stock clerk. Apply to Letter Carrier 41. a43

WANTED—Situation by a man of good habits; would like some work; wages no object. E. Allen, 1327 Poplar st. a43

WANTED—A situation as a porter by a colored man who can read and write; reference given. W 71, this office. a43

WANTED—By an experienced business man position in a responsible real estate office; best of references. T 71, this office. a43

WANTED—Situation by a man and wife without child dren to work on gentleman's place. Address o call at 819 Wash st. a43

WANTED—By expert cornetist—Sit. to play in brass or string band. Ad. P 71, this office. a43

WANTED—Young man engaged during the day wishes employment from 7 to 11 nights. Ad. E. S. Baker, Gen. Delivery. a43

WANTED—Married man wishes work of any kind. Ad. R 70, this office. a43

WANTED—A young gardener wants a situation in private gardens, not charging much. A. Mueller, 720 S. 9th st. w43

WANTED—A position in some theater as usher; can give A 1 ref. Ad. E 58, this office. w43

WANTED—A young man who writes a fair hand and is quick at figures wants some kind of honest employment. Ad. P 70, this office. w43

WANTED—By a reliable married man, not afraid of work, position on a gentleman's place. Ad. A 50, this office. w43

WANTED—Situation as flower-gardener and carriage driver, on gentleman's place. W 49, this office. w43

WANTED—A German couple, without children, wish to take care of house during summer; city ref. D 49, this office. w43

WANTED—A young man wishes a situation on some farm. Ad. W 48, this office. w43

WANTED—I want work with a fine large team of horses. No. 1310 Olive st. w43

WANTED—Situation by a young man well acquainted with the city; willing to do anything. O 48, this office. w43

WANTED—Young man desires employment in grocery; wages no object; good reference. Address E 70, this office. w43

WANTED—Situation by a young man, of 17 years of age, in the grain business; have had experience. F. R. Ibarla, 407 Morgan st. w43

WANTED—Situation by an experienced young man, ages 18 years, in a stock or grain broker's office. Lewis Young, 407 Morgan st. w43

WANTED—Situation by colored man, to drive or work about house. J. Walker, 208 N. 14th st. w43

WANTED—Situation by a practical and energetic business man, 39 years of age; strictly temperate; willing and active; will work in the interest of his employer in any capacity, or as general help; reference from last employer. G 56, this office. a43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

BUSINESS WRITING.

Business writing and commercial correspondence are taught as specialties at Stratton's College, corner Fifth and Market streets. Classes for ladies and gentlemen meet from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. Call or send for circulars. 54

Laborers.

WANTED—20 teams; cor. of 13th and Olive sts. R. Bowen & Son. a29

WANTED—Men to go out with surveying party; $45 per month and board; free transportation. Geo. Graham, 1 S. 4th st., room 4. a29

WANTED—Two laborers at northwest cor. 21st and Franklin av. a29

WANTED—Laborers on Main st. and Chouteau av. Jos. Robitaille. a29

Coachmen and Drivers.

WANTED—Coachman, by single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of city reference. Address Coachman, 1 Vandeventer place. a29

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Children's low-cut sandals, 50c.; five-strap sandals, Nos. 6 to 10½, 75c.; ladies' button shoes, 89c.; heeled button shoes, sizes 4 to 7, 65c.; children's solar tip button, sizes 5 to 10½, 75c.; misses' grain button, sizes 11 to 2, 90c. Rosenberg's, 1124 and 1126 South Fourth st. 5

FOR SALE—A large cedar chest, 52 inches long and 27 inches high and wide; will sell at reasonable price. 7 at, this office. s5

FOR SALE—Furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, chairs, gasoline stoves, cooking stoves, etc. 507 S. 15th st. s5

FOR SALE—Bedstead and Singer sewing machine in good order. 1133 S. 6th st. s5

CHARLES TUEMLER,

Watchmaker, formerly with John Belland, is now with

THEO. EAGLE, FOURTH AND PINE,

where he will be glad to see his friends.

FOR SALE—Pure California Ports, Sherries and Angelicas, $4 50 per gallon; fine Sour-mash Whisky at $3 per gallon. Bowman Distilling Co., 319 and 321 Market st.

LADIES' solid gold stem-winding watches, $15. S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 5

FOR SALE—One of E. Howard & Co.'s finest watches, in extra fine case; is entirely new, and one of the finest timekeepers in the country. Inquire at 519 N Main st. 5

COAL MARKET—Hall & Co., 2137 Morgan; 11 bushels coal for one dollar. Send postal. 5

THE undersigned beg leave to offer for sale all privileges for a picnic to be held on July 4th, 1884, at Normandy Grove by the A. O. F.; all bids must be sealed; communicate with the secretary of the committee, J. H. Bockhorst, 1111 N. 9th st. s5

FOR SALE—A 50-horse power engine and boiler; all in good order cheap. Ad. C 70, this office. w5

FOR SALE—A well made ice-chest; made of ash and pearline, lined with galvanized iron; at 2722 Dickson st.

FOR trunks, mirrors, wringers and fixers go to Dunn's loan office, 912 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Fine line of ladies' linen-lined trunks and valises at Cowperthwait's, 315 Locust st. w5

ALL kinds of household goods bought or sold; goods sold for cash or time payments. J. Neuroth & Bro., 1700 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Desks, tables and office chairs. People's Furniture Co., 210 and 212 N. 7th st. s5

PATENTS obtained. C. D. MOODY, 710 Olive st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHEAPEST clocks in the city. S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 2

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE—A stock of dry goods and groceries, in excellent condition, occupying double store with large warerooom, in one of the best towns (of 1,500 inhabitants) in Northeast Missouri. Stock will invoice about $14,000; will reduce to $10,000, about $6,000. Reason for selling, going in stock business in Colorado. This is one of the best opportunities for business in the western country. Will sell at 65 cents on the dollar with a $14,000 stock. For full particulars call on or address Basford & Tucker, Land Agents, Mexico, Mo. s4

A BUSINESS established four years, suitable for lady to rent; no experience necessary; guaranteed to pay $20 per week; will be increased; will be sold for $300 cash, if applied for immediately; reason for selling, party going west. A 73, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Boarding and furnished room house; 19 rooms; carpeted and furnished completely; rent $30. Price $600. Quin & Co., 302 Chestnut st. 14

BUSINESS CHANCE—Lumber and coal business; grain also if desired; sales coal yearly, 12,000 tons and 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet lumber; best business stand and switch room in the city; reality for sale or rent. I. R. Krum, Bloomington, Ill. 14

FOR SALE—An established machine shop; a chance. Ad. O 63, this office. s4

FOR SALE—Good route situated in southwestern part of the city and on morning paper. Inquire at circulation department, this office. 4

FOR SALE—One route, centrally located and in A1 condition. Apply at once at circulation department of this paper. 4

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Post-Dispatch route in Carondelet; good reason for selling. Apply at circulation department, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Corner grocery and saloon; average 5 kegs per day; 9 living rooms; rent $30; price $4 50. Quin & Co., 302 Chestnut st. 14

FOR SALE—At a bargain, shoe store at 1812 Franklin av.; low rent; good reasons for selling. s4

FOR SALE—A nice little bakery on Franklin avenue, cheap; Address John Moesti, Vienna Model Bakery, 5th and Warren st. 4

FOR SALE—A good paying laundry cheap, by parties leaving city. 604 Biddle st. w4

FOR SALE—Grocery and feed store in western part of city doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Ad. N. C. Edmunds, care H. C. Barnard, 4101 Easton av., city. 4

LADIES' solid gold stem-winding chatelaine watches, $12. S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 4

CHAS. KUHN, real estate and business exchange, 720 Pine st. 4

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

CHEAPEST trunks and valises in the city, S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 4

FARMS FOR SALE.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A suburban farm adjoining the City of Mexico, Mo.; 75 acres in corn, oats and barley, balance blue grass, timothy and clover; improvements—two good dwellings and one good tenement house, first-class fencing, two new brick arches and cement-floored caves, one with a capacity for 1,000 barrels apples; over 800 apple trees in strong bearing, beside all manner of peaches, plums, pears and small fruits, including 1,100 bearing grape vines; new framed granary for 2,000 bushels corn and other grains, and rich land in high state of cultivation; three wells, besides ponds and a bordering stream of never failing water. This property closely neighbors Hardin College ("The Vassar of the West"), and is a residence and a home, and as an investment cannot be surpassed. A beautiful park of 40 acres, well set in blue grass, overlooks the city, and could be made at once into an "addition." The property is offered at $75 per acre, or it will be subdivided or sold on long time to suit purchaser. For particulars address Basford & Tucker, Land Agents, Mexico, Mo. s79

FOR SALE—Texas farm on easy terms; 400 acres in cultivation; house and 60 acres in good pasture; made $10,000 worth of cotton last year; two and a half miles from railroad; best improved farm in county. Address lock box 30, Milford, Tex. w5

FOR SALE—(On ten years' time)—Or exchange for central city property, a farm of 120 acres of good land with improvements; 12 miles on the Manchester and Denny roads. Apply at 205 Center st., St. Louis, or to John Hoffman, Kirkwood. w79

FOR LEASE.

GENUINE diamond earrings, $15. S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 10

REAL ESTATE.

FRANKLIN AVENUE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

We Will Sell on the Premises,

On FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1884,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

One of the Most Desirable Pieces of Real Estate on this Popular Street.

It is a CORNER PROPERTY, being the Southeast Corner of Twenty-second and Franklin avenue. Fronts 73 10-12 by 144 7-12 feet to an alley. There are eight three-story, well built Business and Residence houses on it, all in thorough repair and occupied by old and good paying tenants.

We will sell with PERFECT TITLE, on usual terms or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,

Agents, 105 N. Eighth St.

LANHAM & SUTTON, Auctioneers,

615 Chestnut Street.

AUCTION SALE.

ON THE PREMISES,

May 31, 1884, at 3:30 p. m.,

of two elegant three-story brick houses, numbered 4120, 4122 Olive street, each 20 feet front, in block west of Ohio street; each house to have gas, hot and cold water, marble mantels, front, side and rear fences, cellar, etc.; terms, one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, payments with 6 per cent interest; $100 earnest money must be paid on bidding off of each house; title perfect; warranty deeds given.

Order of Sale.

Agent, 105 N. Eighth st.

IMPROV'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

3433 PINE STREET.

Open, or keys at 3212 Pine st., elegant 3-story, swell stone-front, 10 rooms, 12 closets, 2 bay windows, hot and cold water on every floor; marble-top washstand and marble mantels on third floor; best of plumbing; good gas range, gas fixtures, frame stable, solid ground; lot 36x155; possession at once; for sale or rent. Apply to E. H. BENOIST, 419 N. 6th st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—House No. 2625 Laclede av., being a brand new 3-story stone-front of 10 rooms, with halls, bath, gas, hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes, large furnace in cellar; lot 50x218 feet, being about 400 feet west of Grand; would exchange for houses and lots between 6th and 12th sts., Clark and Washington avs. KEELEY & CO., 716 Pine st.

MONEY to loan on jewelry, guns, clothing, trunks, etc., from 25c to $5,000. S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 7

FOR SALE—A furnished house and the house for rent. Call or address 4395 S. 12th st., bet. 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. s7

FOR SALE—Forced sale; beautiful new 7-room cottage; hall, porches, bay window; lot 50x200; must go; western part. Prices, $1,975. A 71, this office. w7

FOR SALE—By Barnard, 4101 Easton av., two four-room stone front dwellings on Parsons st.; a six-room brick on Taylor av.; 5, 6 and 8-room brick and frame houses on monthly payments; vacant lots on time payments; houses built on time payments. 7

FOR SALE—4116 Cook av., a new 6-room house, pressed-brick front, marble mantles; lot 25x140; key at 4108 Cook av; easy payments. w7

FOR SALE—Five-room house, 50-foot lot. Call at 4049 Finney av. w7

FOR SALE—$1,500 will buy handsome two-story house, stone brick front, 9 rooms, hall, bay windows, water and gas, nearly new; lot 50x147; street improved; cars pass the door; one block from Water Tower; owner leaving city; terms easy. Apply to Horace Fox, 4427 N. 19th st., near Tower. s7

FOR SALE—A lot 25x125 feet with improvements, cheap. 3144 Iowa av, near the Benton Park. s7

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Lemuel F. Haskins, by his deed of trust dated October 19, 1880, and recorded in book 684, page 66 of the records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of ground lying and being in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: The whole of lot seven and the west half of lot eight of Southeast Compton Hill, an addition to the city of St. Louis, a plat whereof is recorded in book 9, page 13, said lots having a front on Delaware street of thirty-seven feet six inches by a depth southwardly of one hundred and thirty-five feet, and being bounded east by the east half of said lot eight, north by Delaware street, west by lot six, and south by lots seventeen and eighteen of said addition; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of the notes in said deed described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of certain of said notes; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I will proceed to sell the above described property at public vendue, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of said trust.

EDWARD S. ROWSE Trustee.

St. Louis, May 22, 1884.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas John Wolff and Clara M. Wolff, by their deed of trust of March 20, 1880, and recorded in book 674, page 97, of the Recorder's office (then) County of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described lots of land in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered ten and eleven of Holmes and Valleau's addition to the city of St. Louis according to the plat thereof on record in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of a street fifty feet wide, called Bremen avenue, and distant two hundred and twenty (220) feet from the west line of Bellefontaine road, thence westwardly along said Bremen avenue one hundred feet, thence along the west line of said lot No. eleven, northwardly 123 feet 4 inches to an alley, thence eastwardly along said alley 100 feet, thence southwardly and parallel with the Bellefontaine road 123 feet 4 inches to the beginning; which deed of trust was made in trust to secure the payment of certain negotiable promissory notes therein described; and whereas said notes have long since become due and now remain unpaid; now, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes, I, the undersigned trustee, will, on

SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, 1884,

between 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., at the eastern front of the Court House, in the city of St. Louis, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described premises for the purpose of said trust, in order to satisfy the above mentioned trust.

RUDOLPH W. ULRICI, Trustee.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two medical colleges, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show, and all old residents know. Consultation at office or by mail. Free and invited. A friendly talk or opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment medicine can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Low rates guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Impurities and Poisoning, Skin Affections, Old Sores, Ulcers, Impediments to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Especial attention to cases from over-worked brain and Surgical Cases.

Diseases arising from Indiscretion, Exposure or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight or Perverted Vision, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to the Society of Females, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Restlessness, Loss of Spirits, Pains in the Back, etc., are treated with unparalleled success. Treatment without hindrance from business, safe, sure and permanent. Sent everywhere by mail or express, 6 to 8.

It is self evident that a physician paying attention to a class of cases attains great skill; every known appliance is resorted to, and the proved good remedies of all ages are used. A whole house for office purposes, and all are treated skillfully. Knowing what to do, no experiments are made.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding, 50c. money or postage, same paper covers, 25c. This book contains all the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know, large prizes, 10,000 such, sold every few min. Health, Beauty, Happiness are promoted by its advice. Paper covers 25c.

Dr. JACQUES,

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(Between Seventh and Eighth streets.)

A REGULAR GRADUATE, whose life long experience, practical method of treatment, and pure medicines insure speedy and permanent cures, Consultation Free. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 12 m. No Fee Until Benefited.

Dr. Jacques' specialty (ESTABLISHED 1857), all diseases caused by Abuse, Excess, Exposure, NERVOUS DEBILITY (with or without dreams), LOSS OF NERVOUS POWER, failing memory, weak eyes, downcast look, self-distrust, stunted development, lack of energy, impoverished blood, pimples, impediment to marriage, etc., permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases in all its forms and complications, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, swellings, sore throat, mouth, tongue, ulcers, old sores, effects of mercury are cured for life.

Diseased Discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. If in trouble call or write.

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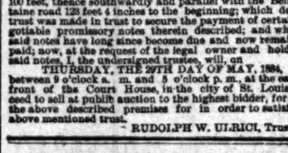

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the sad Miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2 50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 by mail postpaid. Illustrated sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—[London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—[Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without any instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

PILES [illegible] tive Organs [illegible] VITALE METHOD. Adopted in all [illegible] Prompt return of VIGOR. [illegible] Pamphlet free. Dr. VITALE, 140 Fulton St., New York.

IN VANDERBILT'S HOUSE.

How the Owner of Two Hundred Millions Enjoys Home Life.

Doors of Solid Bronze that Cost Fortunes in Themselves—Polished and Inlaid Floors That Remind the Visitor of Venice—Vanderbilt's Own Quarters.

From the New York World.

The public has been pretty well informed regarding the interior of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's house. Still there is much that has been overlooked by those who have written about it that would be of quite as much interest to the general public, and particularly the feminine part, which always rejoices in details of all the dainty little odds and ends that men do not notice. The exterior of this almost palace is comparatively plain and gives but little indication of what is to be seen inside, where boundless wealth has been used with a profusion almost too lavish. The main entrance to this house is one of the most pleasant things about it and it consists of a large, square room covered with stained glass and with glass walls and tiled floor. It is called a "vestibule," but it is large enough for an ordinary house and it would make a pleasant room were it not what it is. There is no furniture save one or two seats. From this open doors leading into Mr. Vanderbilt's house on the south side and to Mrs. Sloane's house on the north.

The door opening into Mr. Vanderbilt's house from this vestibule is of bronze and is the counterpart of the famous doors of the Lutheran Church in Rome, though it does not seem to me as large. It opens in the center and each panel contains scenes from Bible history. Once inside this door the visitor is in a tiny waiting room, with polished floor and two enormous vases for company. From this opens the grand open hallway, or whatever it may be called. This immense room is square and receives its light from the stained glass roof, as the arrangement of the upper floors leaves this space clear up to the roof. The staircases are at the western side of the room, and, though wide and commodious, they look dwarfed in comparison with the other parts of the house. Above on each floor there is a gallery which encircles each open space giving access to the rooms and light below. This great salle has a polished floor inlaid with different colored woods and covered for the greater part with a large Turkish carpet, and with large Turkish and Persian rugs before every door and before the enormous fire-place, which occupies nearly one-half the south wall of this room. Pillars support the gallery all around the square, and beside two of them in front of the hall door stand two bronze statues. I forgot who they represent. The prevailing tints in this salle are dark maroon, copper, bronze and gold, and dark neutral tints in the carpeting. Without the light from above it would be gloomy and somber. The chimney is a marvel of art and is decorated with large bronze statues in half relief, and the fireplace is large enough to hold several logs of wood four or five feet long. When the fire is burning the effect must be very handsome, as it would light up with brilliancy all the polished metal to be seen in every direction and would call to mind some of the ancient homes in foreign lands.

THE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Standing in the center of this room a new view presents itself at every turn. On the north side are the staircase and the door leading into Mr. Vanderbilt's private library and sitting-rooms; on the east the large door gives a glimpse into the grand saloon, the south into the dining-room and the west into the picture gallery and through that to the conservatory, which adds a grace that only flowers can give to any home.

In this great hall hang two portraits, life-size both—one of the late Commodore Vanderbilt and the other of the owner of the house, Wm. H. Vanderbilt. Both are said to be excellent likenesses, but it must be admitted that the father was handsomer than the son is.

The wide entrance to the grand parlor is hung with Gobelin tapestry representing an Arcadian scene, and the floor is covered with rich carpet of neutral tints, though rather light than dark. The only window which is in this room is large and hung with lace curtains with heavy drapery drawn back toward the sides. The walls are paneled off, each panel being filled with a priceless piece of ancient velvet embroidery, some of it done in gold and some in colors now mellowed to one harmonious tint. The ceiling is frescoed to present the four seasons in figures which I consider too large for the room, large as it is, especially when the eye falls from them to the exceeding delicacy and beauty of the hangings and of the objects of art, and even the furnishing of the room.

In each corner of the front of the parlor is a mirror, tall and narrow, which is framed in a frame made up of glass cut in facets, which must throw out light like diamonds when the rooms are illuminated at night. On the west side of the parlor wall on each side of the door stands a cabinet of mother-of-pearl and gilt, each of them four feet high and nearly six feet long. They are shaped like halves of a circle, the flat side against the wall. The furniture is of satin brocade, approaching copper in color, and of the most elegant modern-ancient style.

In the center of the parlor stand two glass cases, one containing a figure of the Goddess of Fortune on her wheel, dispensing her golden gifts. This figure in all is about two feet high, of ivory, and carved entirely from one tusk. It is exquisitely done. The other case contains a number of curious and rare articles, such as articles of jewelry of ancient make, and each having a history. There is a necklace, a couple of bracelets, two or three lockets of rare workmanship with historical portraits inside, several jeweled daggers and other small arms, all picked out and fretted with gold, and several ancient snuff-boxes, all of them giving the beholder an almost irresistible desire to learn their histories. There are elegant bronze and gilt ornaments in many places in this room, but too many to particularize. The whole aspect is gleam and glow of gold and crystal, with copper, bronze and silver besides.

VANDERBILT'S OWN ROOM.

More to my quieter taste is the private sitting-room of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, on the left of this parlor. Here all is cool, green in color and tint, and a quiet, reposeful feeling is engendered on entering. Here the great railroad magnate sits in his loved seclusion, and probably smokes his reflective after-dinner pipe. A large table stands in the middle of the room with a paper-knife, weights, and two or three other little trifles on it, and there also lies a large pile of unopened letters. A plain ebony writing desk stood open in one corner of the room, with pen, ink and papers about, just as if he had risen hastily and gone away with the intention of returning immediately to finish his work. One window gives a view of Fifth avenue and makes abundant light. Easy arm-chairs stand about as if for every-day use and everything is delightfully comfortable and restful. In one corner of the room is a stand of books and another holds a table covered with articles too numerous and also too artistic to mention separately. Just above these hangs a pencil drawing, very long and very narrow, by Alma Tadema, and below that a velvet frame containing small medallions painted on ivory after the pictures painted by the artists themselves, of Titian, Raphael, Da Vinci and Guido. In another place are those of Rubens, Van Dyck, Collins, Durer and Carlo Dolci, also from originals.

There are also many other paintings in this room and the library, all worthy of notice by lovers of art, but of which perforce I must leave the mention for the present. There are several large vases of rare and costly porcelain and bronze in this room, but it is not overloaded with ornaments.

The library is back of this room and is lighted only by a window which gives into the large vestibule, and what light reaches it from Mr. Vanderbilt's own room. The furniture is sparse, but exceedingly comfortable, and in the window stands a large revolving globe. Above the chimney is a long mirror, and along in front of it are placed no end of little Dresden figures, not more than four inches high, and they look oddly out of place in this room, devoted to the use of a man who is supposed to have his mind occupied with weighty subjects. The silly, insane little faces and meaningless smiles and smirks on their pink and white countenances would drive me insane if I had to look at them often, but perhaps it is a relief, after the cares and worries of Wall Street, to see them and to think that these little effigies must have been modeled some time or other from people who were young, handsome and happy and who had no care for money.

One hates to leave this room, so fraught as it is with the presence of a man so important as its owner, but the pretty Japanese parlor at the south corner of the house is waiting its turn. Here the builders have determined to give a thoroughly national character to the room, which is even ceiled with bamboo rods. Everything, with one or two exceptions, is Japanese, and these exceptions are that there is some pottery in one corner that never saw Japan, though it is rare and almost priceless, and a figure of a boy lying lazily at full length upon a table on his stomach with his heels in the air.

The tables here are of Japanese make and are decorated in their peculiar style of art, and covered with black satin tablecloths richly embroidered in silks, and gold and silver threads. Impossible birds fly on the surfaces and fish such as never swam in the sea are embroidered with a brilliancy and beauty impossible to describe. The walls and windows are hung with fine painted split bamboo and straw hangings, and two magnificent ebony cabinets are full to overflowing with curios and Japanese pottery. Several great bronze vases stand about with horrible dragons looking like the wildest imagining of a raving lunatic of an artist delirious with opium, and other things wherein quaint and grotesque fancies had the ascendancy in the producer's mind, and some of pretty but silly women's faces. In short this room transported the beholder into Japan and the charm was real until broken by a glimpse into the immense dining-room that is like that of some old castle in feudal times.

The ceiling is frescoed in a hunting scene in the dining-room. The floor is covered mostly by a large Turkish carpet, and the prevailing color is dark, rich brown. Around two sides of the room are glass cases containing the dishes and plate off which the millionaire and his family eat. The glimpses caught here and there show china of the rarest kind, each article a work of art insself. The plate is too numerous and too fine to mention in detail, as also, indeed, are the porcelain and other dishes. There stands one table only in this immense room, of carved dark wood. A large sideboard is at the west end of the room and two large windows give light. Several handsome pictures also add their charm to make this a cheerful place, but it seems to me that if it were my home I should want a smaller dining-room for use when there were none but our own family. This is too large.

From the dining-room you cross the great hall again, going westward toward the picture galleries and conservatory. Below, in the basement, are the kitchens and the store-rooms and cellar, all fitted up on a scale as solid an thorough as all the rest of the house, the kitchen being resplendent with a great shining range and a perfectly ravishing row of polished copper and other utensils of which it is but candid to admit that I don't know half the names or uses.

All the private rooms of the family are upon the second floor, and all are, as may be understood, as handsome as unlimited means could make them, with this addition, that woman reigns supreme in there and womanly fancy has added hundreds of little graces and refinements which gild the refined gold we read of and render this almost too splendid home a sweeter place than its manifold beauties alone could give it.

"OLIVE HARPER."

STAGE ROBBING.

An Expert Explains How Easily It is Accomplished.

From the New York Sun.

MADERA, CAL., May 17.—Two stage-robbers in jail here for operations in the Yosemite Valley have been visited by many people and questioned as to their career on the road. Both men are fully identified as the individuals who stopped a coach last fall and relieved the passengers of their valuables. Both claim that this is the only robbery of the kind they ever participated in, but under the influence of free cigars they confessed that they had certain friends and acquaintances who had some very queer experiences as road agents, some of them on the Yosemite trail.

"For a man who wants a real good business and an easy sort of a life," said Tolman Terhune, one of the prisoners, "I would advise him to go to work on the Yosemite route. Living is comparatively cheap and good in that vicinity, and stages are just plenty enough—not too plenty, but just enough. You don't want to tackle every stage that comes along, for that would spoil the whole thing. People would not ride, and after awhile there would be no stage at all. You must let the recollection of one 'hold-up' kinder fade out of mind before you spring another on them. When a hold-up hasn't occurred in two or three months drivers get kinder careless and passengers take greater risks.

"My observations have convinced me that there isn't anything in this world that the majority of people fear more than a road agent. It's all moonshine, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and the boys in the business have to be very careful, or they will stampede all the game.

"There's more or less science in doing up a stage, I can tell you. Your mind must be on things present and things prospective. You must work it so you can eat your cake, or a good part of it, and have it, too.

"Now, I had a friend that once did business on the Calaveras road. He was a hog. He wanted everything that came his way, and he took it. The result was that before many weeks elapsed the stages were all taken off but one or two, and the drivers of them used to go over the route alone very often. One time my friend sprang out in front of the stage and ordered the driver to throw up his hands, which he did. Then my friend went around to the side of the coach to interview the passengers, and he found that there wasn't a soul in the gig. It made him mad, of course. So he went back to the horses, and, noticing that the driver was smiling, he remarked: 'I've a notion to slice you up for playing this trick on me.'

"'What trick?' says the driver.

"'Why didn't you tell me you hadn't anybody aboard?'

"'Because you didn't ask me.'

"'Well, what have you got?' said my friend to the stage driver; 'come, shell out.'

"The driver didn't have anything but a little whisky, and he gave the agent some and took some himself. Then they got to talking, and after awhile my friend got up on the box and rode five or ten miles with the driver just to keep him company, and to hear what he had to say. The driver was one of those observing fellows, and he gave the agent some good advice. Says he:

"'You have ruined the business on this road, ruined yourself, and ruined the company. Nobody travels here any more. You have scared them all off. Now you might as well git yourself, too. There's no money here, and won't be till you restore confidence. You can't work a stage line without confidence any more than you can a banking institution. You must clear out of here and stay out, and when the arteries of trade open up once more then you can come back if you want to, but you mustn't be too enthusiastic. You must hold up a stage and then take a rest, Go over to San Francisco for a few weeks and enjoy yourself. Mingle in society and seek diversion. Then when you feel like it come out and take another crack.'

"Well, when I left the stage driver—I mean when my friend left him—he knew a good deal more than he did before, and I have heard that he profited by it to some extent. At any rate he made fewer hauls, but they were bigger, and he had a good deal less wear and tear.

"Now, there is no danger in stopping a coach. Did you ever hear of a stage robber being killed? I never did, and I have been on the coast for thirty years. Nobody kills a road agent. In the first place the passengers are too scared, and in the next they are so almighty anxious to have the thing over with that they do not think of anything but complying with the demands made upon them. It is as safe a business as preaching, and safer than preaching in some towns that I know of. I have heard an acquaintance of mine, who operated in the northern part of Oregon, say time and again that some of the gentlemen whom he invited to shell out made him feel ashamed of himself by giving up things that he would never have thought of asking for. One man, I remember, he told me about in particular. He was standing in the row with his hands up and his teeth chattering, and when my friend came up to him and pulled out of his vest pocket a little wad of money, not over $6, the fellow, evidently fearing that some dire punishment would be inflicted upon him in case he did not pan out as well as the others, told the robber that he had more money in his trunk, which was strapped on behind. Well, of course my friend had to get that money, and that took time, but he found it right where the fellow told him it was. He would a good deal rather have gone on without overhauling the trunk, but since the man had told him that there was money in it, he would never have rested easy after that if he had not got it.

"I know dozens of just such experiences. I had a cousin operating on the Yosemite road, over near where I was rounded up, who took more pleasure in the business than any man I ever heard of. He enjoyed the fun of the thing, and he often used to say to me that, as between robbing a stage and going to a minstrel show, he would take the former every time. Now that, you see, was because there was absolutely no danger in it. He was an experienced man, and knew that if the thing was safe. I honestly believe that if, when he was going through a stage load, somebody had fired off a gun, he would have fainted away, not so much from fright as from surprise.

"My cousin was considered a very good man in his day. He had an air of authority about him and a voice that could be heard a mile in the mountain air. When he said 'Hands up!' hands went up, and no driver ever dared move a peg when he heard him remonstrating. Yet he was downed once, and by a woman, too. He stopped a stage load of people from New England, and there was a schoolma'am in the crowd who wore spectacles and was a good deal more angular than any of the women they raise out here. When he ordered 'hands up' he didn't notice that she refused to obey, because she was down at the foot of the line, and he didn't pay much attention to her anyway. As he proceeded along the line, working the different victims as he went along, he noticed that her arms were behind her, and that she was a slender old girl. So he said nothing until he came to her. Then throwing all his power into his lungs he yelled, 'Hands up!' Well, she put her hands up. She had one of those Cape Cod umbrellas, with whalebone ribs as big as your finger, and when she raised her hands she clutched that umbrella with the grip of death, and down it came on my cousin's head. He told me he saw double for a week after that and for the time being he was nearly knocked out.

"It was a mighty ticklish moment. As I have said, you work a coach load easily by terrifying them and getting away before they recover their self-possession. Now, here was a woman who had not lost her's at all, and if the men at the other end of the line had had an opportunity to think for a moment they would have been on top of me—I should say on top of my cousin—before he could get out of the way. But he was a clever chap. He just drew a big gun and sailed up to the other end of the line looking very ferocious and muttered something to the men about never robbing a woman. They took on a fresh fright and did not understand fully what had happened. He then gave the order to mount, and covered the crowd as they got into the coach. The schoolma'am was the last one in, and she was the only one who was not robbed. Now, I'll bet those fellows felt cheap when they heard her story and found that she had not lost anything.

"That's the whole secret of this staging business. No stage robber who is fit to follow the road ever kills anybody. He may shoot at times, but not to kill. Whenever you hear of a stage being fired into and lots of people hurt, you may make up your mind that some gang of hard men are at work No professional does anything of the kind.

"I'm sorry I've got into this difficulty just now. The season opens in about two weeks."

Bisque Statuary, Lowest Prices.

Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locu

A Wonderful Artesian Well.

From the Denver News.

Denver has struck another bonanza, 900 feet under ground. It does not create as much excitement as the Pisgah Mountain fraud, but the lucky denizens of the foot-hills stand a show of being benefited. It has been shown by analysis that the water from the 900-foot vein of the artesian well, to which the County Commissioners are sinking in the Court House yard, possesses the same properties as those of the famous Spa water in Germany. It is impregnated with carbonate of iron and carbolic acid. It is free from all organic impurities, and contains, further, many of the most famous qualities of curative waters. The water flows at the rate of 2,100 gallons per diem, but its pressure shows that it can be raised in a pipe to a height of 120 feet above the surface. The main flow yields 9,000 gallons per diem, and can be raised seventy-one feet above the surface of the earth.

The New Mode of Travel.

From the Chicago Times.

Horace H. Buel of Chicago, not having sufficient money to buy a ticket, conceived the scheme of being sent as express matter to Manhattan, Kan., and was successful. He arranged a box so that he could sit in it, and could, if necessary, open it and release himself. He got into his box and was placed on board the cars. He left Chicago last Thursday, and arrived in Manhattan shortly after midnight on Saturday morning, and was dumped out on the platform with other freight. His expectation was that he could escape in the darkness, but the box was set down bottom side up, with the lid against the platform and his scheme was frustrated. When he was rolled into the express office at the depot still worse misfortune attended him, for the box was so placed that he stood on his head. The clerk then began checking up, using the box for a table. Buell stood it as long as he could and then made his presence known, greatly frightening the agent, who was going to shoot into the box. At length, however, they released him. He paid the express charges, $9 25. A ticket would have cost $17 54.

The Hod Carriers in Germany.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

As there are no hod carriers in Germany, for the simple reason that a hod is as unknown there as an Irishman is, each brick must be passed from hand to hand again. The higher up the bricklayers are the more men are required to toss the bricks. Two men to a story is about the average, with enough more to lead from the front of the building to the place where the bricks are needed. Thus I have seen three men on the ground, eight on the front of the building, and five on the top, making sixteen men through whose hands each brick passed before it reached its place of destination. I have frequently stood and watched a single brick go climbing up the front of a building leaping from hand to hand, and I have wondered every time why in the world hods, horsepower, or steam engines were not used.

A Wily Toastmaster.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Not long since Mr. J. Russell Lowell was present at a London dinner at which he did not expect to speak, and hence he was not prepared. Toward the end of the feast, however, the obsequious toastmaster approached him and put into his hands the usual slip of paper, which, in nine cases out of ten, provokes immediate indisposition. In real or feigned horror the American Minister exclaimed: "What! Am I to speak? Why on earth didn't you give me notice?"

"Bless you," replied the toastmaster, "we never do; if we was to we should have a gent talking all night."

Life in Holland.

From the New York Herald.

The Hague is becoming quite a popular residence with Americans who wish to economize. A very fine house can be procured there for $600 or $700 a year, and the servants, who are excellent, expect very low wages. The house occupied by Mr. James Birney, who was our Minister there for a number of years, was furnished in excellent taste. The carpets were of Dutch make of the kind in use there, for which they charge several dollars a square yard. They are immensely thick, all in one piece and expected to last a life-time. Mr. Birney also had a number of the beautiful paintings on brass peculiar to the Dutch. It was unfortunate that the vessel containing many thousand dollars' worth of brie-a-brac, sent by him and intended to adorn his house in Bay City, should have been sunk.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A Word to Coal Contractors From the Board of Public Improvements.

The Forest Park Restaurant Matter—Amendment to the Building Ordinance—A Police Department Auxiliary in the House—A Question for the Illinois Health Authorities—Notes.

The Board of Public Improvements held a special meeting this noon for the purpose of awarding contracts. The awards were made in such an abundance as to justify their exclusion from the newspapers because of lack of space. The contracts were for work in the sewer, water and street departments. The most important business transacted at the meeting was the drafting of instructions to the Committee on Streets, Bridges and Culverts to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of a bridge on Grand avenue over the railroad tracks. An item of $30,000 app

RAILWAY TICKET RATES REDUCED,
To Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Omaha, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Buffalo and 500 other points.
J. W. Stockbridge, R. R. Ticket Broker, 605 WASHINGTON AVENUE (under Lindell Hotel).

CITY ITEMS.

THE justly famous "Anderson" and Belmont Sour mash whiskies and all other liquors in quantities to suit, at lowest prices, delivered free by James Lupe & Co., 394 and 396 Olive street.

J. I. MAYER & Co.'s New Nickel cigar is still on the boom. Gentle smoker, do you want a 10c Havana filled cigar for 5c. Try J. I. Mayer & Co.'s New Nickel. All druggists and grocers have them on sale.

POZZONI'S Medicated Complexion Powder is the best—does not injure the skin.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
922 Olive street. Set of teeth $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicine furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Jacques, 705 Chestnut street.

OLD Dr. Whittier, a regular graduate, 617 St. Charles street, as for twenty-five years, may be found from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., where remarkable cures may be had of blood diseases, impediments to marriage, etc., all diseases of indiscretion, excesses, indulgences. Safe medicines; consultation free. Marriage Guide, 256 pages, sent sealed to any address, 50 cents, or at office.

En Passant.

A stranger, strolling through "Famous" building, would be struck with the great variety of goods displayed for sale, and the enormous size of the different departments, each of which represents a complete store within itself, notably among them being the Shoe Department, which is larger than any regular establishment devoted to the sale of footwear in the entire west, the sales in this one line of merchandise reaching the enormous sum of $300,000 per annum. Every conceivable style, make, design and grade of shoes, for men, boys, ladies, misses and children, can be found at "Famous" in pleasing variety and at prices that have made this noted house popular with the shoe-wearing public and stamped it as Western Headquarters.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

W. B. Stevens and family, New York, are at the Lindell.

F. E. Farmer and wife, Ft. Worth, are at the St. James.

George S. Backman and wife, Aurora, Ind., are at Hurst's.

James P. Smith and wife, Virginia, are registered at the Southern.

J. S. McCaughlin and wife, Winterset, Iowa, are at the St. James.

R. Venerables and Miss Venerables, New Orleans, are at the Southern.

R. H. Barnes, Larkin, Mo., and R. G. Simon, Chicago, are at the St. James.

A. T. Sansom, jr., and E. H. Middleton, Philadelphia, are at the Planters'.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. White and Miss White, Waterbury, Conn., are stopping at the Southern.

A. C. Widdecombe, Boonville, Mo.; S. B. Austin, Mound City, and G. R. Hill, Oxford, Miss., are at the Planters'.

J. E. Wright, Lynchburg, Va.; W. P. Warren, Philadelphia, and Pat Hull and wife, Louisville, are at the Lindell.

George H. Madden, Louisville; O. P. Moore, Batesville, Ark., and John Smith, Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Barnum.

P. E. Hosmer and wife, Nashville; J. M. Mason and wife, Springfield, and V. E. Layeon, Edina, Mo., are at Hurst's.

T. B. Sparks, Harrisburg, Ark.; T. C. Stokes, Clackton, Mo., and F. K. Rollins, London, England, are at Barnum's.

J. B. Brown, Sterling, Kan.; J. L. Gregory, Washington, Mo.; A. Mayer, Chicago, and C. Martin, Indianapolis, are at the Hotel Hunt.

Dr. James I. Hale, Anna, Ill.; John E. Bishop, New York; W. J. Mooney, Clarinda, Iowa, and R. B. Hargrove, Equality, Ill., are at the Everett.

J. B. Trousdale, Wood River, Idaho; W. M. Watson, Oakland, Cal.; Marc Pincus, New Orleans; L. W. Isbell, Parsons, Kan., and W. L. Shelton, Atlanta, Ga., are at the Moser Hotel.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS,
Applied over the kidneys, prevent Bright's disease, aid in removing the uric poison from the system, and cause the quick passage of gravelstones.
They are infallible in rheumatism, neuralgia, ticdouleureux, and all nervous diseases.
Pains around the heart quickly disappear if an Allcock's Porous Plaster is applied. They stimulate, vitalize and invigorate, always assisting nature.
For weak backs they are unrivaled. Thousands of females bless them daily.
Look out for imitations that often poison instead of cure.

French Balbriggan Underwear.
Elegant patterns, fast color; they were cheap at $3; we have marked them all down to $2 a suit.
GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE THEATERS.

The sale for the Wagner Concert reserved seats is progressing finely, and the audiences promise to be of the best and largest ever gathered in the walls of the Olympic. The programmes are intensely interesting, and the great trio orchestra and chorus will furnish one of the most important musical series ever given here.

Edwards' Theater Comique with its interesting variety olio, Humpty Dumpty at the People's, Gregory's Dime Museum with the big whale and the theatorium performance provide the bulk of the amusement bills of fare locally.

The performance of "Ceramics" at the Grand Friday evening will be an interesting occasion. The Woman's Exchange is a noble charity to be benefited.

Uhrig's Cave will give a relief to the C. G. A.'s next week. Ford's company, its pretty chorus and "Princess Ida" will furnish good methods of passing the evening.

On Sunday next at the People's Denier's troupe will give its five thousandth performance of Humpty Dumpty, and on that occasion souvenir handkerchiefs will be distributed.

RICHMOND Straight Cut Cigarettes are the purest and best made. Get the genuine.

Attention, Travelers.
P. C. Murphy, the old and reliable trunk manufacturer, has now on hand and for sale in his new and commodious store-room, Third and St. Charles streets, the largest and finest assortment of trunks and traveling goods ever exhibited in this market, comprising everything in use for traveling purposes, and at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

A Family Reunion.
A grand family reunion of the Dyer family took place at Jonesburg, Mo., about 70 miles from St. Louis to-day. Col. D. P. Dyer left last night to attend, and was present at the family dinner given to-day. The occasion is the 90th anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Nancy Dyer, widow of David Dyer, a Colonel in the war of 1812, and at one time a State Senator from Virginia. Mrs. Dyer formerly lived at Louisiana, Mo., but recently moved to Jonesburg and now occupies a handsome mansion built and made a present to her by her numerous children and grandchildren, of whom 175 are living. Fully 100 of them were present to-day at the dinner given at the family mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer were married in 1809, came to Missouri in 1841 and settled at Big Creek in Lincoln County. They subsequently moved to Louisiana.

We Buy Them by the Hundred Dozen
Direct from manufacturers; we make but a few cents on each shirt, but we are selling the best laundried white shirt for $1 that you ever saw.
GOLDEN EAGLE.

Letters Issued.
Letters were issued to-day in the Probate Court to Frank E., Benjamin H., and Frederick B. Brownell, executors of the estate of Lucy Brownell, deceased, valued at $5,000. Letters were also issued to Carrie Seiz on the estate of Sophia Brown, valued at $800.

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

THE BELT RAILROAD.

A Road Which was to Have Saved Money to Manufacturers.

No Work Done on It Yet, Although Its Incorporators Have Had a Franchise for Nearly Fifteen Months—Its Necessity.

"We haven't begun the active work of construction yet," said Mr. James M. Carpenter this morning, but we have our engines at work and expect to get things in readiness pretty soon." This was in answer to a question put by a POST-DISPATCH reporter concerning the existence of the Belt Road, of which Mr. Carpenter is president. Two years ago there was a resounding clamor for a belt railroad by a number of gentlemen who saw things going to the dogs without the existence of such a road. The Municipal Assembly dallied with the matter a long time, heard one side and another, thought awhile themselves, and finally after a great deal of agitation concluded to give out a franchise for a belt road. The ordinance authorizing the construction of the road is fully two columns in length. It prescribes any amount of conditions and is apparently very carefully drawn up. The route of the road is too extensive to give here, but it may be said that the tracks begin at Carondelet and describe a belt line around the city from that point to the Water Works, connecting with all railroad tracks, depots, factories, foundries, mills and other business institutions that transact a heavy railroad business. Its advantage to St. Louis may be estimated when it is stated that with such a road in existence the enormous

OVERCHARGES FOR SWITCHING

now insisted on by Gould's roads would be impossible. Moreover, it would bring about a reduction in switching charges that would be of great benefit to shippers and receivers. These facts were successfully relied upon by the incorporators of the Belt road to pass the bill. The ordinance was approvod March 17, 1883. And now, at this date, nearly fifteen months afterwards, the president of the road says: "We have begun construction, you know, just to save ourselves. This flurry has hurt us a great deal. It isn't as easy a matter as is supposed to build a road costing five or six millions. No, indeed. We think, however, that those overcharges for switching will bring our road into demand and bring money out."

"Have you acquired your right of way yet?"

"No, not all of it. We have secured a great deal of it, however. We had a meeting with our engineer a few nights ago. I found things in a very satisfactory condition. I've no doubt that we will have everything arranged very soon. There is a great deal to do before construction is undertaken, and these things all arranged, the matter of construction will be a very easy one. Once under way, it will be soon finished."

THERE IS A SUSPICION

in the minds of many that the Belt Railroad people did not mean business when they procured their franchise. It seems very odd that the only report that can be made after a year is that the engineer is still at work. The engineer had the road laid out before the bill was passed. There is a saving clause to the ordinance which will compel the road to begin work pretty soon, however. It reads: "Said company shall commence the construction of its road within one year from the passage of this ordinance, and shall have the same completed and in operation prior to March twenty-ninth (29), A. D. 1886, and failure to complete the same prior to said date shall work a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted under the provisions of this ordinance, unless said time shall meanwhile be extended by ordinance." Also: "Said St. Louis Belt Railroad Company shall, within two years from and after the passage of this ordinance, acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation or otherwise, the right of way along its entire line, and shall complete and finish a single track railway along its entire line within three years from the approval of this ordinance." A failure to comply with either of the above provisions shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights, privileges and franchises granted to said company by the city of St. Louis." The road should have been built by this time, and would have been had its incorporators the backing they evidently have. In the meantime, St. Louis will suffer from despotic railroad companies until some new form of relief is brought about.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of anyone suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure.

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We are making boys' clothing "to order" at very reasonable prices. Before you purchase a suit of clothes for your son, examine the inducements which we offer for your patronage.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Fifth and Pine Sts.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The House Passes the Cable Bill, and the Council the Missouri R'y Extension Bill.

The Council met last evening. Bills for the erection of a stand pipe on Blow and Beverly avenues, authorizing the Board of Public Improvements to make contracts for the erection at the high service pumping station of a coal house and switch tracks, and authorizing the Board to make a contract for the laying of a No. 4 pump main were read first time. The appropriation bill was reported back by the committee with amendments, changing the appropriation for police from $480,000 to $460,000; for street repairs from $80,000 to $85,000; for judgments paying for municipal revenue from $90,000 to $30,000, and for special tax-bills against city property for street reconstruction from $19,000 to $34,000. A bill authorizing Miles Sells, M. A. Wolff and others to construct and operate a steam railway, with double track, from Arsenal street to Almond street, and from Ferry street to Cherry street, for the purpose of switching cars, was introduced. The rates to be charged for switching are stipulated, and the company is given the right to connect by switches and side-tracks with factories, etc. The bill for the relief of Mrs. O'Gorman was ordered to engrossment. The Missouri Railroad extension bill was passed. The Laclede and Creve Coeur cable bill was reported from the House, and read first time. The Council adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

An opinion from City Counselor Bell on the cable road bill was read. It stated that the third-parallel law in no way interfered with the legality of such a road; that the penalties and forfeitures set forth in the bill were capable of enforcement, and that the provisions prohibiting the carriage of freight or stock on a certain part of the road, if accepted by the company, would be valid and binding. A resolution calling upon the Board of Public Improvements to prepare plans and specifications for a bridge over the railroad tracks on Eighth or Ninth street was introduced. The appropriation bill was received from the council and was laid over until next meeting. The Committee on Public Improvements reported all the bills with reference to the leasing of the Forest Park Restaurant without any recommendation. The Forest Park Cable road bill was reported for passage, but was laid over until Thursday evening. A majority and a minority report were received on the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway bill. The minority report recommending passage was adopted and the bill laid over until Thursday evening. The Laclede and Creve Coeur Cable Railroad bill was passed by a unanimous vote. The House adjourned until Thursday.

RICHMOND Straight Cut Cigarettes contain the brightest gold-leaf tobacco grown in Virginia.

We Have Had a Tremendous Trade
In percale and cheviot shirts the past week, and why shouldn't we when we are selling a shirt that is cheap at $1 50 at 75c? Come and see them at the
GOLDEN EAGLE.

A HAPPY WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. Adolph A. Houser and Miss Lena C. Broeder.

St. Peter's Church, northwest corner Fourteenth and Carr streets, last night was the scene of a happy wedding. The participants in the nuptials were Mr. Adolph A. Houser, groom; Miss Lena C. Broeder, bride. Mr. Lewis H. McGilton acted as first groomsman and Mr. Emil Houser, second; Miss Pollie Straushaim as first bridesmaid and Miss. Minnie Dressing, second. At 8:30 o'clock the bridal party reached the church accompanied by an escort of five carriages. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Albert Thiele. Following the ceremony the happy couple were driven to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1218 North Twelfth street, where a reception was held. The parlors were decorated with flowers and evergreens. The large yard at the rear of the house was overspread with a mammoth canvass, transforming it into a summer garden, with Chinese and Japanese lanterns suspended from the supports that held the canvass. Over 150 couple were present, and the parlors and yard were a scene of merriment. Dancing lasted until 3 o'clock. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Broeder, old residents of this city. The bride's toilet in part was a dress of white brocade silk, trimmed in satin and lace, square cut, with alternate lace and satin. The presents were most numerous and costly. Refreshments were served in courses.

EXCITEMENT STILL UNABATED.

Thousands Depart Delighted With Their Bargains, and Pronounce Fifth Street Prices Double of Ours.

See for yourself. Men's union cassimere suits, $1 75; better grades, $2 50. Fine black diagonal suits, $5; children's suits, 75 cents; better grades, $1 50. Boys' suits up to 17 years, $1 50; good ones at $2 50. A pair of men's pants for 25 cents; an all-wool $5 pants for $1 50; men's white vests, 15 cents; men's undershirts, 10 cents; men's and boys' coats, 15 cents, and thousands of other articles which come from the great Boston bankrupt sale, and are being sold at 33½ cents on the dollar. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money refunded, at the GLOBE, 714 and 716 Franklin avenue.

N. B.—We sell clothing 25 per cent cheaper than any Fifth street house who advertises and pretends to sell cheap. Come and see for yourself.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Interesting Personal, Social and News Gossip from the Neighboring Towns.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., May 27.—Mr. Ed. Roberts of St. Louis spent Sunday with his friend Mr. Lawrence Day.——Miss Lena Boisliniere of St. Louis, was the guest of the Misses McKinney several days last week.——Miss Trottie Thompson of Jefferson City is visiting Miss Annie Blackburn.——Miss Madge Fielding left Monday for Burlington, Iowa, where she will spend a month among friends and relatives.——Mr. John Bruere, son of Dr. John E. Bruere of this city, left Tuesday for a trip through Texas.——Mr. Chas. Cunningham of St. Louis was here Sunday.——The Township mass-meeting called by the Democratic Central Committee of the county was held at the Court House Saturday. Mr. L. H. Breker was elected a member of the Central Committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of P. A. Farley.

CARROLLTON, ILL., May 27.—Robert Fullerton, a young farmer living seven miles west of here, drove to town Sunday night to attend church, and tied his horse to the hitching rack around the public square. When he was ready to go home his horse and buggy were more than two miles away. The Democratic convention met here yesterday and confirmed the following nominations for county officers: State's Attorney, David F. King of Roodhouse; Circuit Clerk, Anthony Connole of Carrollton; County Commissioner, Benj. F. Mann of White Hall; Surveyor, J. O. White of Carrollton; Coroner, Geo. W. Thompson of Roodhouse. Resolutions were adopted declaring for Tilden and Hendricks, and recommending Hon. Henry C. Withers for Congress and Dr. Eberle Wilson for the State Legislature. Geo. W. Witt was chosen as chairman of the County Central Committee.——Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cunningham of Greenfield visited here Sunday.

CANTON, Mo., May 27.—Miss Lulu Nelson is visiting the Misses Bradley at Frankfort, Mo.——Most business will be suspended here Decoration Day. John Rose received a telegram Monday, informing him of the accidental drowning of his son in Wolf Lake, near Denver, Colorado.——V. R. Ellis of Quincy called on Canton friends this week.——J. B. Legg of St. Louis, has a Canadian in youngster Guy, paid his respects to friends here and in Lewis County this week.——Miss Bingil Carnagy was the guest of Quincy friends during the past week.——Homer Lynn spent Sunday with his brother Horace at Clayton, Ill.——W. G. Downing and wife, also W. Nelsand wife spent Sunday in Memphis by the serious illness of the Downings' father, who is not expected to live.

JOPLIN, Mo., May 27.—The somewhat famous "Jumbo" furnace at at the Moffet White Lead Works is now in blast for actual work. Over a million pounds of ore recently sent in from the surrounding mines.——Gen. O. O. Goodings, prosecuting his State Canvass, has reached Joplin.——The marriage of Chief Engineer Deering, of the Illinois and Southern R. R., to Miss Gorton, took place last Wednesday.——Mrs. E. Holbrook and Miss Carrie Baldwin, Eureka Springs, are at the St. James Hotel.——Wm. Conrad, Miss Elmore and Miss Quick, will visit Mr. Terris Quick to-day.——Mr. M. Miller's daughter, Mrs. Mahan, at Barter Springs, is dangerously ill.——Miss Jennie Lowrey of Columbia, Mo., and Mr. John Horn of Fredonia, Kan., nieces of Mr. R. B. Elliott and her brother S. W. Maxwell, are visiting here.——Mrs. Min Long and her sister Miss Clara Ditto left yesterday for Carthage on a visit.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., May 27.—Mayor Linde, who has been on trial before the City Council, was convicted on four charges, last night, and was deposed from his office. Alderman Thad Taylor was appointed by the Council to act as Mayor until the election. Linde announces himself a candidate for re-election.——Miss Tillie Kirschbaum leaves next Monday for St. Louis, where she intends making her future home.——Mr. Fred Gray and Miss Steele, daughter of Rev. C. O. Steele of this city, were married last Saturday morning, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. C. O. Steele.——Married, the Branch House in this city, Miss Adaline Murphy, daughter of Mrs. L. A. Spencer, to Mr. Harry E. Renheimer, by the Rev. P. H. Gurney.——Miss Maggie Ronan of St. Louis is on a visit to Mrs. N. Davis, at the Grand Central Hotel.——Mr. Ben Johnson, formerly of Hope, Ark., is on the editorial staff of the Morning Herald.——Mr. J. W. Wing and his esteemed wife, of Marshall, Mo., are guests of the Avenue Hotel.——The following visitors arrived this morning, and are guests of the Arlington Hotel: Samuel N. Jones, Paris, Texas; Willie E. Ludlow, Philadelphia; J. M. Warner, Boston; W. B. Jerome, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Kelly, St. Louis; Jas. H. Wilson, New York; W. S. Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.——Mr. Willie Greaves of Ohio occupies a position as clerk at the Arlington Hotel.——Mr. Gus A. Kirschbaum, the festive "dude," is now at the Arlington cigar and news stand.——Mr. S. Musser, wife and children, of Cameron, Mo., are quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

National Republican Convention at Chicago
Excursions tickets at greatly reduced rates by the Chicago and Alton. Tickets will be sold May 31, June 1, 2 and 3, good to June 9 inclusive, to return. New Pullman parlor buffet cars on day trains. Ample and elegant accommodations provided for all. Ticket office, No. 117 North Fourth street, under Planters' House, and at Union Depot.

CLOSED AGAINST THE PASTOR.

The Baptist Church Doors at Streator, Ill.—Cheat in Wheat.

STREATOR, ILL., May 28.—The doors of the First Baptist Church have been closed for an indefinite period on account of charges made against the pastor.

VANDALIA, ILL., May 28.—The heading out of chest in the wheat has become so universal here that every one has given up hope of a wheat crop. The farmers and merchants are gloomy, as last year the crop failed also.

PETERSBURG, ILL., May 28.—Chas. Houlden, who murdered his wife with an ax on the 23d of March, was given a preliminary trial yesterday. The children of the deceased told the story of the murder. Houlden was held for trial at the July term of the Menard Circuit Court.

GRAYVILLE, ILL., May 28.—The body of Reuben Taylor of Vincennes who had been engaged in rafting logs down the river was found by some section hands on the Wabash track yesterday torn to pieces.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., May 28.—As John N. Vangundy was leading his 7-year-old son and carrying a younger child over a railroad bridge across the Sangamon River Monday night the elder child dropped through the bridge, and his head striking the timbers, he was killed.

ROCKFORD, ILL., May 28.—Alex. McGregor fell from the top of a barn, on which he was working, and broke his back. He died instantly.

GALENA, ILL., May 28.—A rate war on freights which has been waged at Dubuque for a month between the Diamond Jo line of steamers and the I. C. R. R. broke out here to-day. The fight will be a protracted one.

EFFINGHAM, ILL., May 28.—Miss Annie Worman was married to Mr. Joseph Seitz yesterday.

WINCHESTER, ILL., May 28.—Mr. Thos. Devine and Miss Kate Gibbs were married yesterday.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 28.—Mr. John T. Conden and Miss Mollie Boler were to have been married yesterday, but the groome did not put in an appearance. It has been learned that he left for Texas Saturday and conjecture fails for his motive.

OLNEY, ILL., May 28.—Yesterday was the first day of the spring meeting of the Olney Driving Park Association. The events were close and exciting, and the attendance large.

Solid Silver Spoons and Forks.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locust.

The Cattle Convention.

The executive committee of the Cattle Men's Convention met at the Mercantile Club yesterday, Major C. C. Rainwater in the chair. The chairman reported that $9,000 of the $25,000 to be raised had already been subscribed. The matter of having souvenirs for visiting delegates was left to the programme committee. On account of the sickness of Mr. Judy, Mr. J. M. Polack was placed on the Fifth Street Committee. A banquet will be tenderep t o the delegates at one of the hotels during their stay in the city.

Divorces Delayed.

Judge Thayer postponed the calling of his default docket until Friday next to allow him to dispose of the Peck-Chouteau case.

GENTS' LOW SHOES

LAMPE & LAMBRECHT.

NOBBY STYLES FOR SUMMER WEAR. ELEGANT VARIETY, LOW PRICES.

$7.50 HANDSEWED WORK FOR $6.

Gents' Cloth Top Kangaroo Oxfords	$6 00
Gents' Cloth Top French Calf Oxfords	6 00
Gents' Cloth Top Low Button French Calf Oxfords	6 00
Gents' French Calf Seamless Oxfords	6 00
Gents' French Calf Low Button, N. Y. Toe	6 00
Gents' French Calf Low Button, Maroon Top	6 00
Gents' Kangaroo Strap Tie, Fr. Toe	6 00

Duplicates of the above styles in Prime Soft Finished Calf Machine-Sewed $3 70 to $5 50.

FAMOUS Shoe and Clothing Company.

SIX STORES UNDER ONE ROOF: Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings, China and Millinery. Annex Departments: Parasols, Books, Trunks, Satchels and Hammocks. Base Ball Cap goes free with every Boy's Hat or Cap bought from FAMOUS.

A LABOR AGENCY.

The Police Swoop Down on a Broadway Concern Early This Morning.

How Hundreds of Laborers Were Induced to Deposit Fees to Secure Work at Distant Points.

WANTED—Men to go out working with a surveying party; $45 per month and board; free transportation. G. Graham, No. 2094½ S. Broadway, room 4.

In answer to the above advertisement, which appeared in a morning paper yesterday, a large crowd of men visited the premises indicated. The office was a barely furnished room, where three men were seated prepared to receive the visitors. Before 9 o'clock the hall leading to Room 4 was crowded with men looking for work. Among others was T. J. Prestige, who related his experience as follows:

"I saw the call in the morning paper and went to the place. I found a great many men there before me. When it came to my turn I asked what the arrangement was, and the man told me that they were engaged in securing laborers for a surveying expedition near Springfield, Mo. Well, I was anxious to go to this part of the country, and the proposition was a very acceptable one, though I didn't need work badly. I engaged to go, and he told me then that I would have to make a deposit of $2 to secure the agency against loss. The plan was for them to ship us over the St. Louis and San Francisco Road free and we were to then be transported in wagons, taking our tools, grub, etc., with us from Springfield. After we had worked for two weeks we were to get our wages and to receive the advance money paid the agency for passage. I paid the two dollars asked because it looked as if there might be too many men to have the thing go round. I was then given this receipt:

"'ST. LOUIS, May 27, 1884.—Received of T. J. Prestige $2. Returnable. G. G. GRAHAM.'

"The word 'returnable' signified that I was to get the money back after the first two weeks' work. After I left the office I showed the receipt to Police Officer Fox, to whom I told the plan of the thing. He told me that there was a law against such an agency transacting business without a license. I thought if there was going to be an arrest I might have some trouble in getting my money back, so I returned and told them I had changed my mind and wouldn't go. There was a large crowd there at the time and the men were busy issuing these receipts and taking in $2 for each of them.

THE CROWD GOT SO LARGE

at one time as to attract attention and the place accordingly closed with the information that it would reopen this morning." This statement of the labor agency's business was made this morning to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes, who recommended that the matter be presented to the Police Court for the license violation, as there would be no difficulty in making such a case and it would scarcely bar further proceedings. Detective Thomas Hennessy and Officer Fox were in the crowd which assembled at the agent's office this morning. Shortly after the doors opened and applicants began to hand in the money to secure employment, G. G. Graham and Daniel Weber, the two men who were engaged in issuing the checks were placed under arrest and taken to the Four Courts. They gave the above names, but refused to make any statement concerning the business or state where the party was located to which they were shipping the laborers. The failure to give a satisfactory account was suspicious, and the men were accordingly locked up. A large crowd of workmen accompanied the prisoners to the Central Station, where they identified the men and expressed their willingness to prosecute the case in the courts. The men stated that a third party, apparently a friend of Graham and Weber, had been in the room. An officer was accordingly detailed to hunt up the third party, who called at the office about 9 a. m., and was taken in charge. At the Four Courts the man stated that although present he had taken no part in the transaction of business. As the prisoner convinced Capt. Fruchte that he was not quietly implicated in the arrangement he was not locked up. He stated that he rented the offices at 209½ South Broadway, and, as a matter of economy sublet office-room in room No. He was ignorant of the nature of the new tenants' business and stated that the room had only been let for two or three days at a rental of $5. Graham and Weber refused to make a statement further than that

THE BUSINESS WAS "STRAIGHT,"

in which announcement they persisted notwithstanding the claims of the laborers. When asked their occupations Graham said he was a painter, and Weber gave his occupation as an iron-worker. When searched, one had $20 and the other $21, indicating that they had divided up the receipts at once. When the applicant was unable to get together $2, which they represented was collected to secure them against loss on transportation, they collected what money he had and put him down as a "reserve," while he hunted about to raise the remainder of the fee.

Finest Goods and Lowest Prices.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locust.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Communion and Confirmation Services at the Sacred Heart Convent.

Eight young ladies made their first communion at the Convent of the Sacred Heart yesterday morning. They were Misses Agnes Foy, Marie Alexander, Josephine Caulfield, Blanche Benoist, Florida Spalding, Mary Morrison, Birdie Kimmeson and Madeline Gregory. They were dressed in white with white illusion veils and wore on their heads small wreaths of white flowers. Mass was said by Father Cyprian the superior of the Franciscan Monks. The Convent choir sang Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The ceremonies were very impressive and imposing. After mass a breakfast was served to the young ladies and their friends in the Convent library. At 9 o'clock Archbishop Ryan administered the rite of confirmation, the services concluding with the papal benediction. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Foy, Mrs. Amanda Christy Augustus Chouteau, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gregory, Miss Boisliniere, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McEntire, Mrs. Caulfield, Miss May Hewitt and others.

Spectacles, Gold, Silver and Steel.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locust.

CHEATED OUT OF A CROP.

The Wheat Fields—Republican State Convention at Moberly—Missouri News.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—The Republican Executive Committee met yesterday to select a time and place for the State Convention. F. W. Mott of St. Louis was elected permanent secretary. Moberly was chosen as the place and the second Tuesday in September as the time for holding the convention.

LEXINGTON, Mo., May 28.—A feeling of depression exists here, owing to the discovery that cheat has largely developed in the wheat. Two-thirds of the crop will be lost. Judge John R. S. Tutt died Monday.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 28.—The Congressional Convention will be held on the fourth Tuesday in July.

EDINA, Mo., May 28.—W. J. Neville and Howard Raleigh, imprisoned for horse stealing, broke jail last night.

JOPLIN, Mo., May 28.—Levi Strobel, a Kansas City drummer, took strychnine at a hotel in Galena, Kan., yesterday.

CAMERON, Mo., May 28.—The body of John Goodwin, an Englishman, was found yesterday in a cave on his farm with the head beaten in and a club lying near. Goodwin was a bachelor and a miser and his murder was accomplished evidently for robbery.

Silver-Plated Castors, Lowest Prices.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locust

BETTLON STILL IN DANGER.

Condition of the Young Man Shot by Annie Moss on Pine Street.

William Bettlon, who was shot by Annie Moss at 1229 Pine street on the night of the 21st inst., is still in a dangerous condition at Pius Hospital, Fourteenth and O'Fallon streets. He was recovering rapidly up to a few days ago, when his case suddenly changed, since which time it has been regarded as very serious. The young man's father, Major Bettlon, of Dayton, Ohio, went home during the latter part of last week, but has again returned to his son's bedside. Young Bettlon is said to be of exemplary habits, notwithstanding his occupation. Up to the time he was shot by the jealous woman he drank no liquor, and in conversation was uniformly gentlemanly. The case against Moss is docketed for to-morrow in the Court of Criminal Correction, but will necessarily be continued on account of the young man's condition.

Table Cutlery, Lowest Prices.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locust.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

The picnic of the Carondelet Des Peres and Blow school has been postponed until June 16.

The new Germania Theatrical Club meets to-night. They are making preparations to give an exhibition soon.

George Evans, a twelve-year-old lad on Third street, was almost choked to death last night by two colored boys in a fight.

The Summit Avenue Base-Ball Club of East St. Louis will play the Carondelet Unions, opposite Carondelet Park, Thursday at 3 p. m.

The Deputy City Marshal of Carondelet lost his star between the Police Station and Krauss street. The finder can leave it at the Police Station.

The annual excursion of Venus Chapter, No. 218, Order of Eastern Star, will take place on June 24. The steamer Chas. P. Chouteau has been engaged to make an up-river trip to some point above Alton.

The strawberry festival given last night by the young ladies of the parish Mary's and Joseph's Church at Father G. T. Daly's new school house was a grand affair. Father Daly delivered an address to the school. After this the hop commenced and lasted till 4 a. m. The school will not open till September next.

A HANDSOME present will be given to every purchaser of one dollar's worth of dry goods at John Neun & Co.'s, 1205 and 1207 South Broadway, near Hickory, west side, below French Market.

Criminal Brevities.

A warrant charging Charles Smith with stealing a lap-robe valued at $50 was sworn out to-day by Mrs. Julia Nortling.

Stephen Cavanaugh has been arrested on a charge of assault to kill.

Matthew Shaw gave bond to-day to answer a charge of cruelty to animals.

Wm. S. Hurley has been jailed on a charge of betraying Kate Lord, under promise of marriage.

Tickets to Chicago at Reduced Rates
By the Vandalia and Illinois Central Line to the National Republican Convention. Tickets will be sold May 31, June 1, 2 and 3, good for ten days to return—Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars—and the only line landing passengers in close proximity to the Convention building on the Lake front. Ticket office No. 100 North Fourth street, corner of Chestnut, and at Union Depot.

The Police Board.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon the charges against Officer McElhaine were withdrawn and he was discharged. Officers Godfrey and Walker were dismissed from the force for arresting Owen Winter at 1738 Biddle street without cause or provocation. The resignation of Officer John W. Drake, charged with conduct unbecoming a gentleman, was accepted.

Silver Watches, Lowest Prices.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locust.

Refused an Injunction.

In the Lindell Hotel case Judge Thayer this morning refused to grant the injunction prayed for by Howard, on the ground that the petition did not show sufficient cause to authorize the court in issuing a restraining order upon the State Savings Association, restricting it from negotiating the notes in controversy.

Clocks, French and American.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and Locust.

Death of Capt. Hurt.

Private telegrams received to-day announced the death of Capt. Hurt at Cairo. He was confined to his bed for a long time and his death was not unexpected. His son-in-law, Mr. Frank A. Durkee, and wife of this city were at his bedside in his last moments. Capt. Hurt ran the river for many years, and was well known in this city. Mr. Durkee will bring the remains to this city. The funeral will take place from the Second Baptist Church.

THE will of James McGee was admitted to probate to-day. He leaves his entire estate to be divided among his four brothers, and appoints his nephew, Alexander McGee, his executor.

Mail orders promptly and carefully filled.

A—$—BILL

ONE DOLLAR buys an Excellent WHITE SHIRT at our Store.

UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, COLLARS,
GLOVES, CUFFS
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS
GENERALLY, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,

Clothiers and Furnishers, Broadway, Cor. Pine St.

N. B.—This Store will be CLOSED on the 30th inst., it being our custom to give the employes a day of rest on that date.

The J. M. Ward Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co

1111, 1113 and 1115 Franklin Avenue,

An Elegant Stock of NEW and FRESH Goods

Just received and for sale at Greatly Reduced Prices on
WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Call and see us. Open every Evening until 9 o'clock.

ADULTERATION AND COUNTERFEITING OF MEDICINES!

No one will deny that every respectable druggist is responsible for the genuineness of the medicines sold by him. IT IS A FACT that consumers DO largely accept their statements as true. And it is quite as true that those statements are not always reliable. Their clerks or themselves, in many even first-class houses, have for a few years past, in some instances persistently, even after presentation of its injustice to consumer and manufacturer and others, now and then, PRESSED upon their customers the substitution of POND'S EXTRACT as the same article. Others have sold the imitation as EQUAL TO POND'S EXTRACT. Others again hold up the PRICE as an inducement to take the impure, pernicious, injurious, cheap and dangerous article. This goes on where, when questioned, the AMPLEST acknowledgment is made that the customer seeks a knowing one on the advertising and good reputation of

POND'S EXTRACT.

We do not presume to arraign all druggists, but do wish our customers to understand that when they want POND'S EXTRACT they should insist upon having it and nothing else.

We ourselves go to the druggists for prescriptions, and relying upon their skill and experience in this particular, pay